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R G Thwaites Esq Lib

SYRACUSE NOMINATES

COUNTY AND CITY TICKETS, SCANNELL AND TRAINOR AT HEADS.

Platform and Resolutions Adopted Exposing Fake Issues and Parties, and Pointing Out the Cause of Working Class Dependence and the Remedy.

(Special Correspondence to The Daily and Weekly People.)

Syracuse, Sept. 24.—Section Onondago county held its County and City Convention at Room 14, Myers Block, last night and placed the following ticket in the field:

County.

For Surrogate—Daniel A. Scannel.
Sheriff—Jerry Crowley.
County Clerk—Michael Scallion.
Coroner—George E. Coffin.
Members of Assembly—First District, Irving Kinyon; Second District, George Torrey; Third District, E. N. Montague; Fourth District, John Kinney.

City.

For Mayor—James Trainor.
President Common Council—Charles H. Corregan.
Comptroller—William McArdle.
City Treasurer—John M. Grady.
Two Assessors—Arthur Crosby and James J. Corcoran.
Aldermen—First Ward, Fred H. Joss; Second Ward, George W. Kleinhanns; Eighth Ward, Henry Beisiegel; Ninth Ward, Francis Rice; Eleventh Ward, Wm. Van Vleck; Thirteenth Ward, Walter Schweirzer; Fourteenth Ward, Albert Offen; Fifteenth Ward, James McAllister; Sixteenth Ward, John E. Geary; Eighteenth Ward, John R. Ryan; Nineteenth Ward, Alfred Dibbs.
Supervisor Town of Salina—Ambrose Schaefer.

Platform.

The following platform was adopted:

The Socialist Labor Party of Syracuse in convention assembled reaffirms its adherence to the National and State platforms, and holds that the tactics pursued by the party is the only means by which the working class can attain the end sought for, i. e., abolition of the wage system an the establishment of the Socialist Republic.

In order for the members of the working class of any nation, state or city to be prosperous and happy they must be in possession of the material things necessary to satisfy human wants; that is, a sufficient amount of food, clothing and shelter. Can it be said that the working class (and they are the larger majority of the people) have a sufficient amount of these necessaries?

The United States Census of 1900 showed that the wages of the average workingman was about $347. Will this sum of money provide him with those things that make happiness possible? This is the only issue that the working class is interested in, whether the campaign is national, state or municipal.

Now, let us take the United States Census of 1890 to show how prosperous the average factory wageworker of Syracuse was and compare the conditions then prevaiilng with those of 1900 and 1902.

In 1890, Syracuse had 15,570 factory wage-earners, whose total wages amounted to $6,733,010, while the value of their products was $29,297,241. Thus each factory "wage-earner" received an average yearly wage of $432.43, while all the factory wage-earners combined received wages equal to 21 per cent of the value of their product.

In 1900, Syracuse had 14,917 factory "wage-earners," whose total wages amounted to $6,735,177, while the value of the products was $31,948,055. Thus each factory wage-earner received an average yearly wage of $451.54, while all the factory wage-earners combined received wages equal to 23 1-2 per cent of the value of the product.

This will bring us down to the figures of 1902 as given by the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, viz: Syracuse had over 20,000 factory wage-earners, whose total wages amounted to $7,000,000, while the value of the product was over $30,000,000. Thus in 1902 each factory wage-earner received an average yearly wage of $350, while all the factory wage-earners combined received wages equal to 23 1-3 per cent. Those figures show that the condition of the factory wage-earners of this city fared worse in 1902 than they did in 1900, when the average yearly wage was over $100 higher, or in 1890, when the average yearly wage was over $80 higher.

Do Democrat or Republican parties discuss these wage issues at their campaign meetings? Hardly. But on the contrary they kick up all kinds of fake issues. They have Klein against Hendricks, McGuire against Kirk, and the fact of the matter is, they are all against the working class.

Why is it that the members of the working class cannot enjoy more of the fruits of their toil? Because the land on and the tools with which wealth is produced is owned as private property and is in possession of the capitalist class. On the other hand, the working class owns no factory or means of self-employment; therefore, the only thing they have wherewith to provide for themselves and those dependent upon them is the sale of their "labor power." This labor power is a commodity bought and sold at the market price of labor.

Resolutions.

In view of the foregoing, the Socialist Labor Party of the City of Syracuse in convention assembled adopts the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we, the uncompromising class-conscious members of the working class realize full well a vote cast for Democrats, Republicans or Social Democrats will not get for the members of the working class any more wages or better conditions; and be it further

Resolved, That neither of those parties can be anything but the enemies of the wage-slave class; and a vote cast for any of the above-named parties would be a vote cast to continue the robbery of the working class. Therefore, the Socialist Labor Party asks all the wage-working class, and all other honest citizens, to join the organization and march to the poles on election day and vote for the only party that demands the social ownership of the land and the tools with which wealth is produced, for it is only then that the working class will receive the material things which make life worth living.

The S. L. P. recognizes that municipal elections are only an outpost skirmish of capitalism for national battles. We find the politicians of the old parties striving to secure this outpost against the working class, for their own particular advantage.

This is clearly manifested in the fight now going on between Hendricks and Klein (Republican), and should be regarded as such by the wageworking class.

Municipal elections are means used by the capitalist class to divide and entrap the working class.

The Socialist Labor Party realizes full well that the immoral and corrupt character manifested by Klein and Hendricks (Rep.), McGuire, Durfee and Cummings (Dem.) makes them unfit to administer public affairs.

The Socialist Labor Party becomes the rallying point for the working class who understand that they who rob them in the workshop, factory or mine cannot, or will not, provide them with the material things necessary to make happy homes.

The S. L. P. knows that the working class produce all wealth; therefore, they alone are the only ones that are entitled to enjoy that wealth.

A vote cast for the S. L. P. is a vote cast to have the worker enjoy that wealth; it is a vote for emancipation, a vote for freedom from wage slavery; and, finally, it is a vote to abolish an idle class of fleecers that are living on the backs of the working class—the capitalist class.

For these reasons the party places a ticket in the field and appeals to the wageworkers for their support.

THE MINNEAPOLIS STRIKE.

It Knocks Finley's Prophecy Awry—Started by Loaders.

(Special Correspondence of the Daily and Weekly People.)

Minneapolis, Sept. 24.—Fourteen of the seventeen flour mills belonging to the Pillsbury-Washburn, the Washburn-Crosby, and the Consolidated Milling Companies have been closed down by the strike begun last midnight. The remaining three, which belong to the Washburn-Crosby Company, will be closed down as soon as the wheat in the bins is run out.

As seen, the prophecy of the president of the International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employes, John W. Finley, is in very bad fix, that is, it is ignored altogether. As will be remembered, he prophesied at the meeting of June 19, of said union, during its convention in this city, that "the Minneapolis mills would never be shut down one hour on account of strike," for reasons published in the article on the Flour Mill Industry in The Daily People of July 5, Weekly People of July 11.

Last night at 12 o'clock all the big mills closed and a general strike is now on. It is really the loaders who are striking for an eight-hour day, and the strike of the millers, oilers, nailers and packers is more or less a sympathetic one. That the demands of the loaders are just there is no denial. They are the hardest worked wage slaves on the Falls, if not in the city, and their path is far from being strewn with roses, as would appear from the statement of the mill owners. The stand taken by the millers, nailers and packers, etc., is also an admirable one in these days of the craft struggle, when each petty union, as a rule, looks only to its own immediate interest.

At present it is impossible to state what this strike really means and what is going to be its outcome, but The People will be kept informed as to its development.

Militant.

'SOCIALISTS' HUNT JOBS

ARMORY BUILDERS GET OFFICES IN HAVERHILL

Anxious to Secure "Something Now," Now That Their Votes Are on the Wane, They Engage in Disgraceful Scramble for Crumbs.

(Special Correspondence Daily and Weekly People.)

Lynn, Sept. 25.—The following is from the Boston Globe of to-day, and has to do with the Haverhill Kangs, or bogus Socialists, who want "something now," knowing full well that it is now or never, as the Kangaroo caucuses in that town held last Tuesday, Sept. 22, showed that Armory building "Socialism" is on the wane, scarcely 90 votes being cast in the seven wards of the city:

"GET OFFICES.

"Socialists Recognized in Haverhill.

"First of Mayor Flanders' Lists Was Rejected.

"New List Appointed Which Aldermen Confirm.

"On It Were 72 Republicans, 72 Democrats, 48 Socialists.

"Latter Will Only Be Able to Supervise the Counting.

"Haverhill, Sept. 24.—The controversy over the appointment of Socialists as precinct officers was settled at the meeting of the Aldermen this evening, when Mayor Flanders submitted a new list, after the board rejected his first list.

"The Aldermen informed the Mayor that, under the law, the Socialists appointed as inspectors would not have any rights as precinct officials, except to supervise the counting of ballots, and that the decrease in the list of officers would delay the counting of ballots on election days, as only one Republican and one Democratic inspector would be eligible for the work, where in past years two of each party were available.

"Mayor Flanders agreed to reappoint the old list of 12 officers in each precinct, equally divided among the Republicans and Democrats, and the Aldermen agreed to confirm the appointment of two Socialist inspectors and two Socialist deputies in each precinct, in addition to the regular list.

"The board, with this understanding, took up the first appointments of the Mayor and refused to confirm the list, and when Mayor Flanders appointed a new list, with 72 Republicans, 72 Democrats and 48 Socialists in the 12 precincts, the nominations were confirmed."

For the benefit of the readers of The People I will quote the law on this latest move of the Kangs in begging for crumbs from the capitalist class, that has shown in Haverhill, at least, its "impartiality" between capital and labor.

"The Mayor of every city shall annually in September, or as soon thereafter as possible, with the approval of the Aldermen, appoint as election officers for each voting precinct: One warden, one deputy warden, one clerk, one deputy clerk, four inspectors and four deputy inspectors, who shall be qualified voters in the ward of which such precinct forms a part. He may in like manner appoint two inspectors and two deputy inspectors in addition. Every such nomination shall be acted upon by the Aldermen not less than three nor more than ten days after it has been made."—(Section 171, chapter 11, Revised Laws of Massachusetts.)

"Such election officers shall be so appointed as equally to represent the two leading political parties, except that, without disturbing the equal representation of such parties, not more than two of such election officers, not representing either of them may be appointed. The warden shall be of a different political party from the clerk, and not more than one-half of the inspectors shall be of the same political party. In each case the principal officer and his deputy shall be of the same political party. Every election officer shall hold office for one year, beginning with the first day of November succeeding his appointment, and until his successor is appointed and qualified, or until his removal. An election officer may be removed by the Mayor, with the approval of the Aldermen, or by the Selectmen after a hearing upon written charges of incompetence or official misconduct preferred by the city or town clerk or by not less than six voters of the ward, or, in a town, of the voting precinct in which the officer is to act."—(Section 173, chapter 11, Revised Laws of Massachusetts.)

"Election officers shall receive such compensation for each actual day's service as the City Council or the Selectmen respectively may determine; but no deputy officer shall receive compensation except for attendance at the opening of the polls or for services in place of an absent officer."—(Section 183, chapter 11, Revised Laws of Massachusetts.)

All of which shows the Kangs to be a contemptible set of political beggars and political crooks, who would sell the working class any time for a few crumbs from the table of capitalism.

But their star is setting. "Wait a little longer boys there is a good time coming."

The strike of the shoemakers in Haverhill this last winter put this bunch on the hop, the workers now know them for what they are. Watch their vote in that city Nov. 3.

Michael T. Berry.

JERSEY'S TICKET.

S. L. P. Convenes and Nominates Municipal and Ward Candidates.

The following municipal ticket for Jersey City was nominated by the Socialist Labor Party at a convention held in Gantshorn's Hall, 143 Beacon avenue, Monday, September 21.

For Mayor—George P. Herrschaft.
Commissioners of Streets and Water Board—Harry Oakes, Charles Gerold.
Alderman, Seventh Ward—John Hossack.
Alderman, Ninth Ward—John F. Connolly.
Alderman, Tenth Ward—Alban J. Boland.
Alderman, Eleventh Ward—Weil Hemburg.
Constable—William Creter.

A convention was called for Seventh, Eleventh and Twelfth wards for Monday, Sept. 28, to place full ticket in the field. By order of convention.

A. J. Boland, Secretary.

BEBEL ON "INTELLECTUALS."

Declares Them In S. L. P. Language a Cancerous Growth on the Movement.

Dresden, Saxony, Sept. 16.—The feature of yesterday's session of the Social Democratic Congress was a three-hour speech by Herr Bebel on party ethics. With splendid foresenic ability he essayed to explain the road along which the revisionist and intellectual section of the party was endeavoring to direct the Socialist movement. He declared that the masses were consumed with volcanic indignation at the conduct and writings of the learned authors and journalists who for personal ends had placed themselves at the head of the party, and that these writers had lost touch with the proletariat.

Dealing with the personal attacks leveled against him, Herr Bebel roused the congress to a high pitch of enthusiasm by revealing what he declared to be the source of his power—his morality. In the course of fifty years, he said, he had committed many blunders, but his bitterest opponent had not succeeded in detecting a stain on his honor of insincerity in his conduct. The Socialist leader declared that the academicians, whose dishonorable articles had betrayed the principles of the cause, were a cancerous growth on the party, and that a severe operation must be performed. The academicians, he continued, must remember that the Social Democratic party was not like the German army, commanded by generals—its leaders were its servants, not its masters.

The congress, after two days' discussion of the literary activities of members of the party, decided at noon to-day to close the debate, and the personal explanations of various writers began. Herr Goehre, ex-Pastor Bernhardt and Heinrich Braun endeavored to defend themselves from Herr Bebel's thunderbolts, but only succeeded in compromising their reputations for sincerity.

Franz Mehring, the historian of Social Democracy, a venerable-looking septuagenarian, arose and resigned the editorship of the chief scientific review of the party until he has rehabilitated his character.

Herr Bebel's inquisition into the character and consistency of a large number of the younger revisionist writers brought the congress into a frame of mind far from friendly to the "Academicians," who in future will find admission to the party organization to be conditional on passing a stringent moral examination.

MAY DROP TOBIN STAMP.

Haverhill, Sept. 28.—A break in the ranks of the local factories using the Book and Shoe Workers' Union stamp is now expected, owing to the action of the employees in five large factories refusing to work Saturday afternoons.

The manufacturers using the stamp recently decided to request the union to have the employees work Saturday afternoon after October 1. The action of the employees forestalled the petition, which has not yet been presented to the union.

Business is now rushing in the factories, the manufacturers say, and they wish to have their help work all day Saturday. As the employees, by their vote, refused to work, the general belief in labor circles is that several firms, especially those whose products are women's goods, will abandon the use of the stamp.

KEEP AWAY.

Workingmen are requested to keep away from Minneapolis, Minn.. Don't answer any advertisement for help wanted in flour mills.. There is a strike on there.

OUR RIGHTS

PEEKSKILL RECEIVES A FEW LESSONS IN THEM.

S. L. P. Organizer Explains That Free Speech Does Not Depend on Police Tolerance, But Is Guaranteed by the Constitution.

Peekskill, Sept. 19.—The inclosed clippings will explain themselves. I will merely add that the report is not correct.

As the chairman of the police committee told me in front of the sergeant that we have no right to hold meetings at all, we made up our mind to nd out. So when the meeting of the board opened and the usual question as to whether there are any citizens present who wish to address the board was asked, the writer, as organizer of Branch Peekskill, addressed the Board of Trustees.

When I got through it seems to me the board did not know what to do. They did not want to go on record as opposing free speech, yet the Socialist agitation is becoming more and more distasteful.

What they may do is hard to tell. We are not worried. We will fight it out and come on top every time.

Charles Zolot.

(Enclosures.)

I.

SHOULD HIRE A HALL.

Charles Zolot Demands a Constitutional Right.

Board Refuses to Discuss Matter.

At the Board Meeting Trustee Posey Said That in Future He Would Sign No More Permits for Mass Meetings on Either Park or Brown Streets.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Trustees was held last evening in the rooms in the Municipal Building. It was called to order promptly at 8 o'clock by President Husted. Considerable business was transacted, but the session lasted less than an hour.

The members of the board present beside the president were: Trustees I. H. Smith, Posey, Durrin, H. Smith and Pugsley and Clerk Cruger.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Charles Zolot, representing the Socialist Labor Party, gave a dissertation on the rights of the party to occupy a prominent corner to hold public meetings. He claimed it a constitutional right. He desired the board to decide: Whether the Socialist Labor Party held the public meetings by the grace of the board or as a right belonging to citizens of this community.

Trustee Posey admitted that he stated to Mr. Zolot that his party nor any other party had a right to occupy the public thoroughfares for such purposes. Citizens in the neighborhood had complained about these meetings and they had some rights. He personaly was in favor of choking them all off. President Husted: There is no question before the board, and said he could see no reason for the board to make a ruling. He did not believe that any party had a right to obstruct and monopolize any thoroughfare for the purpose of holding public meetings.

Mr. Zolot: I don't hold that any party has a right to hold meetings, but the constitution guarantees the right of free speech. We are not fakirs.

Trustee Posey: I will not sign any more permits for either Park street or Brown street again.

The board decided to let the matter remain in the hands of the Police Committee as heretofore.—Peekskill Daily Republican, Sept. 16.

II.

HE INSISTS HE'S RIGHT.

Charles Zolot Says His Party Will Hold Meetings.

No Authority Can Prevent Him.

Object in Attending the Board Meeting Was to Learn Its Official Opinion in the Matter—Other Towns and Cities Provide Places for Public Meetings.

The Republican has received the following. It is self-explanatory:

I wish to correct an error in your report of my mission to the Board of Trustees. I did not go to ask permission to hold a mass meeting—that was not the question. I notified the police last week that the Socialist Labor Party intended to hold a public meeting in Park street and requested the usual police protection. Somehow the same corner was assigned to a medicine vendor. In remonstrating with the chairman of the Police Board, Mr. Posey informed me that we have no right to hold street meetings at all; that we are merely tolerated. Now, what I wanted to know is whether this was the official opinion of the board or Mr. Posey's opinion. The Board of Trustees refused to commit itself one way or the other, though the president in a general way thought the claim was not well grounded. The question was not where the Socialist Labor Party shall hold its meetings; the question was whether the police can at their pleasure permit or refuse the holding of public meetings. I maintained the right of free speech and peaceable assemblage as a constitutional right. Of course, the constitution does not speak of political parties. It simply speaks of the right of free speech. A theoretical right without the possibility of practical application is a dead letter. This was recognized long ago, and anyone who is familiar with the political history of this country knows that the holding of political meetings on the public streets is one of the earliest features of the republican form of government in this country, so much so that in many towns and cities the municipalities provide a public tribune in a principal part of the town. The right of the Socialist Labor Party to hold public meetings was disputed in some cities, but to-day there is not a city or town where this right is disputed.

I did not go to ask permission for the Socialist Labor Party to hold a meeting. No political party asks permission to exercise the right of free speech. If the right to hold a public meeting depended upon the permission of the party in power, then under any pretext an opposing party could be refused the privilege of holding a public meeting. All that is required is to notify the police that such and such a party intends to hold a public meeting and that it desires to hold it on this or that street. Now, if the authorities think the meeting on a certain corner will block traffic, then another place in the central part of the town where traffic will not be interfered with, is proposed. This is the general rule everywhere. Not even Tammany ever dared to tell us we have no right to hold meetings on the public streets. That some property owners are annoyed by our meeting we cannot help. The working people, too, have been greatly annoyed by the property owners raising the rents, yet they put up with it. I know some people who have an attack of indigestion every time they see a Socialist speaker. I can well imagine how greatly annoyed these same people will be when the working people open their eyes and shake them off their backs. We of the Socialist Labor Party are not looking for trouble, but we mean to maintain our rights, and will continue to do so.

Charles Zolot.
—Daily Republican, September 17.

TROLLEY STRIKE POSSIBLE

In Yonkers—Superintendent Gets Rid of Men Who Struck for Him.

(Special Correspondence of the Daily and Weekly People.)

Yonkers, Sept. 25.—There is a possibility of a trolley strike here in the near future. The readers of The People will remember the last strike about a year and six months ago; how the men went on strike to reinstate their superintendent, because he was discharged for being too easy with his men. They also rung in a demand for two cents an hour increase in pay through the energy of some of the more clear-headed trolleymen. They elected the superintendent and starter members of their organization. (They are not affiliated with any national organization of trolleymen.) After the superintendent was reinstated, he wanted them to go back to work for the old pay of 18 cents per hour. They refused, and stood out every man, and there was not a trolley car running for twenty-four hours, then the company considered the demands and increased the wages of all the trolleymen in Westchester County.

It is estimated that the superintendent that loves Brother Labor and Brother Capital" costs the company $75,000 a year, so that now, in order to save his job, he is compelled to discharge the men who went out on strike to reinstate him, and the company is advertising for new men. Although this is the time of the year when there are no so many cars running—the traffic is not so great as during the summer—the tracks are slippery, and it is easier to have an accident with a green motorman.

There is a learner on the front and rear platform of nearly every car. The scheme seems to be this: To get rid of all the old men, keep the most docile, reduce the wages to 18 cents per hour, and then fire the others.

The new men work a few weeks until they get their uniforms paid for (I suppose there is about 25 per cent. commission for some one on each suit) and then when all the old hands are discharged, the superintendent and starter can divide up the $800 in the treasury. As soon as a man is discharged he ceases to be a member of the union. Then the company can fire the superintendent "who was a friend of labor" without fear of strike, but if there should be a strike, why the State Artillery are in training at Peekskill at the present time, and the labor fakirs are now doing all they can to elect a member of the State Militia sheriff of the county.

Brother Capital seems to be preparing for a big trolley strike in this county.

J. H. S.

A. L. U. VS. A. F. OF L.

RIVAL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS WAGE HOT CONTEST IN 'FRISCO.

Gompers' "Union" Men Scab on Opponents, While Capitalists Laugh at Demands—Schmitz Star Again in the Ascendency.

(Special Correspondence to The Daily and Weekly People.)

San Francisco, Sept. 21.—So far the most interesting event of the month in San Francisco has been the convention of the American Labor Union, which has just completed a State organization in California. The A. L. U., although of Western origin, has heretofore been rather unpopular in this State, its sole representative here being the Western Federation of Miners. Its first San Francisco local was formed only a few months ago under the name of "Federal Union No. 37." The State Convention was called by this union.

The most noteworthy feature of this convention was its openly expressed antagonism to the American Federation of Labor. Indeed, the new impetus given to the A. L. U. in California grew out of the contest between the Western Federation of Miners and the A. F. of L. in the matter of the Keswick strike. The readers of The People will remember that the long battle of the Keswick (Shasta county) miners with the "Mountain Copper Co" was broken by the deliberate action of the A. F. of L. in sending bodies of men, carrying the union cards, to take the places of the union miners.

Another such contest now seems to be in progress in this vicinity, and again the A. F. of L. seems likely to be victorious.

The facts are these: Among the unions which affiliated with the A. L. U. at its recent convention here was the United Brotherhood of Railway Employes. Soon after (Sept. 17) this union declared a strike against the San Francisco and Tiburon branch of the California Northwestern Railroad. The strikers demand recognition of their union and the replacement of a night watchman, dismissed for carrying a complaint to his union. The strike has been rendered hopeless from the first by the opposition of the other unions. The company laughs at the demands of the strikers, because their places can be easily filled by the members of the A. F. of L. and other scabs.

The affair is regarded with interest by students of pure-and-simpledom.

The Linemen's strike is still unbroken. The Sheet Metal Workers have returned to work on promise of increased wages after September 28. The Boxmakers' strike is under arbitration. Nobody seems to know how the Newsboys' trouble was adjusted, least of all the boys themselves.

The Union Labor Party Convention drags along in occasional sessions. The appearance, at the sessions, of certain veteran Republican politicians is giving rise to strange and conflicting rumors. The Republican Convention is approaching and there is some talk of its indorsing the nomination of Schmitz. It looks now as if the Labor (?) Mayor's star were in the ascendancy again.

MINERS ON HALF TIME.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 28.—Notices were posted this morning ordering all the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western collieries on half time until further notice. This will probably continue during the month of October. The company operates twenty-one workings, employing 11,700 men, and their wages will be about $63,000 every week. The restrictions in the output ordered within the last ten days throws nearly 60,000 men idle for two and three days every week.

GERMANS PLAN STEEL COMBINE.

London, Sept. 28.—The British Consul General at Berlin reports that the formation of a German steel trust may be expected before the end of the year. One of the objects will be to control the export of iron and steel.

The Consul says that the large increase in German iron and steel exports during the last two years was obtained by selling at prices which frequently left no margin of profit, but caused a loss. The trust will include many syndicates. The raw iron syndicate of Westphalia and Upper Silesia are negotiating for a price convention and a limitation of their business spheres.

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe. Subscription price: 50 cents per year; 25 cents for six months. Address Weekly People, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

KEEP AWAY.

Workingmen are requested to keep away from Minneapolis, Minn.. Don't answer any advertisement for help wanted in flour mills.. There is a strike on there

Drug Adulteration and Substitution

Capitalism is based upon exploitation and swindle. It swindles those whom it cannot exploit and it exploits those whom it cannot swindle. There are neither barriers nor limits to the frauds practiced by the ruling classes, and, while they defraud whomsoever they can, not stopping even at swindling one another, the poorest class, that is the working class, suffers the most, because its members are exploited first and swindled afterwards. The capitalists catch them agoing and a-coming.

It is a well known fact that the wages of the average workingman are barely sufficient to keep a roof over his head, to keep his body and soul together and to reproduce his labor power from day to day. The standard of living of the working class being reduced to an ever lower level, ways and means must be devised by the capitalist class to keep the workers supplier with the necessaries of life at an ever decreasing cost.

This problem is solved by housing the workmen and their families in apartmentts unfit for self-respecting cattle, by clothing them in rags made out of other rags, and by supplying them with food of the coarsest kind, devoid of nourishing properties, while the "delicacies" supplied to them consist almost wholly of imaginary fruits (in jams), imaginary hops (in beer), and so on down along the line, of which more anon.

The workingman who spends a great deal of energy during his day's labor and who, consequently, ought to subsist on the most nourishing food, falls, on account of the lack of it, an easy prey to consumption and other wasting diseases. The capitalist, who, on the other hand, spends his time in idleness and debauchery is supplied with the best and richest food in the land, and as a result, becomes gouty, corpulent and flabby.

These facts, so well known to every body, and only by confirmed idiots and graduates in paresis, furnish another striking illustration of the justice of pulpiteer—made religion which rewards the idlers during their lifetime, and conveniently postpones the rewards of the workers until after their death.

This article does not presume to be a treatise on food adulteration; but, pure food and national laws, a few remarks concerning it will therefore not be out of place.

The editor of The Daily People truly and characteristically commented the other day that,

"It is not for naught that the latest census shows a marked increase of mortality in most occupations. Work has become so intense that the consumption of life-tissue is enormous. It is doubtful whether such a reduction of vitality during a day's toil could be sufficiently recouped, even by the best hygienic food, housing and clothing. Very doubtful it is that a body, whose vitality is pushed to the low level of the worker's vitality after a day's toil, is at all able to benefit by treatment."

What, then, must be the state of the average workingman's body, which, treated contrary to laws of hygiene, underfed on insufficient and adulterated food, its ebbing forces pushed daily to the point of collapse, until it is one mass of tired, aching members, stiff joints and restless, quivering nerves?

We all know that "fruit jellies" and "honey" consist mostly of glucose; coffee contains various dried beans not even distantly related to coffee; tea is a mixture of all sorts of dried leaves; eggs undergo a chemical embalming process which enables the self same egg to be fresh laid every day for the space of six months; why, even powdered pepper is adulterated!

It is to the various breakfast foods which would make perfect giants of us all if we would but eat them regularly, and which sell for 5 to 15 cents for an enormous size box, the chemists of the land had not mustered enough courage as yet to approach their analysis. They are rolled, cooked, toasted, predigested, malted," etc., etc., etc., and they enter the bones and tissues 17 seconds after they are eaten.

Some brands are particularly advertised to make brains for people that have not got any, and, as fortunately for the manufacturers, all the fools are not dead as yet, there is quite a market for such commodities.

The hard-working man who would attempt to follow the scientific theories of breakfast food manufacturers, and swallow both, that is their theories and their foods, would find himself eventually in the position of a certain unfortunate horse whose master had a theory of his own, namely, that the horse by being fed gradually decreasing amounts of food, could bye and bye live without food altogether. Well, the theory worked excellently, until one day, just before the day when the horse was to begin to live on nothing—the horse died.

After this digression we will return to our subject, drug adulteration and substitution.

A sentimentalist would be likely not to credit the possibility of drug adulteration. He would be likely to reason thusly: "The capitalist is after profit and profit only. Such being the case, he becomes hardened against humane sentiments, and neither tears, misfortune nor destitution of others will stay his grasping hand. But there certainly must be a limit to capital heartlessness and cruelty. Surely the sight of a sick man, woman or child, struggling for those precious possessions—health and life—is enough to soften even a capitalist's heart."

And so it does, but individually only. Capitalism, as an institution, takes no cognizance of it. Capitalism is after profit, and any means whatsoever justify the end. The fact is that drugs ARE adulterated, and are so to a large extent.

Drug adulteration as well as adulteration of other substances has been raised to a science, and the detection is often very difficult. The individual druggist who is very little of a chemist and who cannot afford to engage one, and probably would not if he could, that druggist, small or large, being inoculated with the profit germ, is much more concerned about making a living or money, as the case may be, than about dispensing pure drugs. He orders his goods from the wholesale house, and as long as the label on the package reads, for instance, "Cream of Tartar," he is satisfied to resell it as such, although he knows that some of the wholesale drug houses are notoriously untrustworthw.

Besides this, some of the druggists do a little crooked work on their own hook. Thus, for instance, they will reduce the strength of a costly preparation, such as "Tincture of Iodine," "Tincture of Opium," "Spirits of Camphor," etc. They will not prepare Seidlitz Powders of full strength. Their Citrate of Magnesia will be put up any way but right; and other adulterations to numerous to mention follow, down to poluting perfumes, which last practice does nobody any harm.

Brushing aside the consideration of the merits or demerits of drugs; the fact to be considered is the faith the patients and his doctor has in them. If you should have a sick baby, a sick wife, or be sick yourself, and expected relief from medicines, such medicines ought to be the purest and best the market affords. You would probably be much more disposed to forgive the man who takes advantage of you while you are in good health, than the man who takes advantage of you during sickness. The workingman must not forget, thought, that he is viewed only in the light of a fit object for exploitation, and is therefore exploited, sick or well, from the cradle to the grave. But even there, as a fitting climax, his corpse is sometimes disturbed by ghouls who steal and sell that defunct and worn machine to some "respectable" medical college.

Among the drugs and chemicals which are adulterated more generally than others we find these that are in great demand. This article not being intended for a professional journal, it will only be necessary to mention a few glaring instances, so as to give the general reader some idea upon the subject. Thus, castor oil is mixed in various proportions with fixed oils which are cheaper than the castor oil. Rhubarb is mixed with turmeric. Ipecac with almond powder. Ginger with turmeric. Cayenne pepper with a great many substances of a red color. Mustard as well as gum arabic is adulterated with starch.

Limewater, which ought to be prepared fresh every time the old lot is sold, is mostly prepared by introducing some lime into a large bottle, filling it with water, giving it a shake or two, and presto! the trick is done. The undissolved lime settles on the bottom, the limewater above it is gradually sold, more water is poured in, a few more shakes, and more limewater is ready for the market. A good many druggists repeat this trick during the whoel summer season. Considering how cheaply limewater can be made properly, and hom important a medicine it is for thousands of babies during the summer months, the carelessness of the average druggist in this regard proves him untfi for the important duty of dispenser.

Other substances usually adulterated, and with which the general public is more or less acquainted, are: Cream of Tartar, Borax, Quinine, Quinine Pills, Almond Oil, Olive Oil, etc., etc. A great many other drugs about which the public knows very little come also under the ban of adulteration.

In connection with drug adulteration, and much akin to it, we find drug substitution. Much has been and is being said and written upon this subject. Various persons, as well as various bodies of persons representing different interests, have different views and opinions. The medical fraternity, resenting the "free advice" which the druggists deal out from behind the counter, in order to "get square," professes to be highly indignant and condemns the druggists as unscrupulous charlatans. The manufacturers of preparations which are being substituted move heaven and earth to discover the guilty ones and expose them publicly in order to injure their business. Manufacturers of goods which are openly sold to the druggists to serve as substitutes encourage the pharmacists in the practice, intimating that only fools would refuse to do it. We see, therefore, that the conflicting interests profess a highly developed and sensitive conscience on one side, and ridicule any such sentiment on the other, merely as their material (business) interests demand.

When the capitalist waxes highly moral and conscientious there is a nigger somewhere in the pile. When the capitalist derides sentiment and morality there is another nigger in another pile. Both these hidden little niggers mean profit.

Having now introduced the subject, an explanation is necessary. What is substitution? To what extent is it practiced in the drug trade? About a year ago one of our "great" Metropolitan newspapers contained an editorial dealing with drug substitution, which editorial was strengthened and supported by an accompanying illustration. The illustration represented the inside of a drug store with a poorly-clad woman standing at the counter, presumably asking for some medicine. The druggist himself was pictured in the act of stealthily rifling the woman's pockets. In other words, he was pictorially reproduced as a thief.

What was the reason for this severe arraignment of the druggist? Did the cartoonist really mean to portray the druggist as a pickpocket? No! The cartoon meant to convey the impression that the druggist who substitutes is a thief.

What was it that this "great" Metropolitan newspaper regarded as substitution and characterized as theft? It was the practice of the druggist to offer Tom's Sarsaparilla as better than Dick's. That surely is no substitution. When a person calls for a certain article and the druggist succeeds in persuading that person that he can supply him with a better one, that practice may be called a good many names, but is surely no substitution.

Substitution is done without the knowledge and consent of the buyer. Substitution proper is often a crime and always a breach of morals. Did the editor of that "great" Metropolitan newspaper not know what substitution was? He certainly did. Why, then, did he misrepresent so damnably? Because of material interest. That paper was doing the dirty work of patent medicine manufacturers, without whose advertisements it could not exist. As the subject in hand could not be made strong enough, misrepresentation was resorted to.

The writer has cited this incident to prove to the uninitiated that whenever a capitalistic newspaper espouses some "cause," which, of course, is always done in the interest of the masses, there is invariably a nigger in the pile in the shape of profits.

Substitution proper is never done behind the drug counter. It always takes place behind the prescription counter, where the druggist, left to himself and his conscience, may generally do as he pleases. No doubt the patience of the druggist is often sorely tried.

The prescriptions of some doctors are anything but clever or scientific, and evince a lamentable lack of knowledge of medicinal materials. Take, for instance, the well known and widely used preparation of Fluid Extract of Cascara. There are about 50 pharmaceutical manufacturers in the United States manufacturing this substance. Every one of them claims his product to be the best, the purest. They flood the physicians with advertisements and literature extolling the virtues of their goods and cautioning them to use and prescribe none other but their goods.

Some physicians are impressed by one manufacturer, some by another. They do not personally experiment with the article, but take the manufacturers' word for it. The result is that 50 different physicians prescribe 50 different makes of the self-same article. They all specify the name of their pet manufactuter and want no other make.

A prescription is brought to the drug store and it calls for three ounces of Fluid Extract of Cascara, made by such and such a firm. The druggist looks over his stock and finds on the shelves 15 makes of one and the same article, but none of them is the one which the doctor desires. This certainly is exasperating. To have the article called for 15 times over and still not have it is a phenomenon for which the ignorant amongst the doctors are responsible. If that druggist under such trying circumstances wishes the doctor in a warmer climate and proceeds to fill the prescription with one of the makes in his stock, this act is certainly no crime, though it may be a breach of morals.

The graver instances of substitution occur in the substitution of expensive and rare chemicals which the druggist may not have in stock altogether, or which, if dispensed properly, would leave him no profit.

In order to have nowadays a properly fitted and stocked prescription department thousands of dollars are required. New compounds and patent medicines are daily being placed upon the market, and being, for a consideration presumably, recommended by Professor Stieglitz, of Berlin, or Professor Hungrymouth, of New York City, the rest of the physicians pounce upon them and don't care how often they prescribe them for their patients, as long as they are not compelled to take them themselves.

The average druggist cannot keep up with these demands. He eventually finds his shelves loaded with obsolete stock, seldom or never called for. His creditors are pressing, his landlord is pressing, and his family must be supported. THESE are the real causes of drug substitution by small druggists, while downright rascality and "the public-be-damned" policy are the cause of drug substitution by large drug stores.

The small druggist, driven to desperation by the gradual elimination which small business men of all denominations are undergoing, often commits acts against his better self. Drug adulteration and drug substitution can neither be stopped nor prevented under the capitalistic system of society. As stated before, the workmen are the greatest sufferers, because they receive the least consideration in all dealings.

Until the workingmen will realize that they are the creators of all wealth, and until they organize in the Socialist Labor Party, which political party alone, in the United States as elsewhere, stands uncompromisingly for the overthrow of capitalism, until then will they have to suffer every inhumanity, every cruelty, every indignity and every injustice heaped upon their heads by that system.

Drug Clerk.

BLOODY BUSINESS

In the Mining Districts That John Mitchell Helps to Perpetuate.

In the United Mine Workers' Journal of September 17th there appears a short history of the Lattimer tragedy, apropos of the sixth anniversary of that bloody event. This history is reproduced from the Scrantonian, and is prefaced, as it were, by headlines meant to inculcate its awful lesson. This lesson is summed up in the words of the headlines, viz., Labor's Short Memory In Electing Its Opponents to Office.

It seems incredible that, in the short space of six years, the miners should so far forget this Lattimer tragedy as to vote in favor of men who are opposed to them and who were responsible for it. Yet when one stops to think that the United Mine Workers' Union is headed by John Mitchell, its president, a man who teaches them that capital and labor have mutual economic and political interests, the action of the miners is not at all amazing. Blinded to their true interests by this glib protege of Mark Hanna, the political leader of the capitalist class, the class that is responsible for the Lattimer and other tragedies—lead by him—their idol—to repose faith in the honor and integrity of this murderous class through his false teachings, who wonders that there is such a thing as "Labor's short memory in electing its opponents to office"?

John Mitchell, and not the miners, is responsible for this lack of memory. John Mitchell, the man of opportunities, and not the degarded men of the mines, is responsible for the perpetuation of this whole bloody business.

In order that the readers of the People may realize the perfidy of John Mitchell, the Lattimer article is herewith reproduced in full from the United Mine Workers' Journal:

"SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF LATTIMER'S BLOODY FRAY.

"Occurred Thursday Last: Brief Outline of Events Which Led up to this Awful Tragedy. Its Effect on Labor Movements at That Time. Labor's Short Memory in Electing Its Opponents to Office. Thrilling Words of Attorney for Miners.

(Scrantonian.)

"Six years ago last Thursday the tragedy at Lattimer occurred, when 21 mine workers were killed and 30 others seriously injured by a posse of deputy sheriffs under command of James Martin, then sheriff of Luzerne county. That was the first strike of importance in the coal fields since the strikes of the seventies, and that was to no small extent local. The men were members of the United Mine Workers connected with the district of which John Fahy was president. Lattimer is a mining town a short distance from the city of Hazleton. The men struck against docking and powder steals and the Pardee Company and other concerns effected by the strike refused to accede to their demands. There was much unrest in the region, and it was generally conceded that the demands of the men were right. The strike was declared the fore part of August, 1897, and received the sanction of the labor unions then existing in that section of the State. Its history will always remain a bloody chapter in the annals of industrial war here. If ever there was no necessity for shedding human blood it was evident on this occasion. The men were not moving on private property when attacked, but were moving along the public highway. All the conditions leading up to the tragedy seem to reveal a well defined intention to kill on the slightest pretext on the part of those who were handling rifles.

"There was a deep-set prejudice against the non-English speaking classes on the part of the so-called better element of Hazleton and Lattimer, and this sentiment was shared by some of the professional classes at first. That the majority of those who were on strike were "foreigners" grated harshly on the sensitive nerves of the aristocratic element and the movement of the men was frowned on from the start. When the strike sentiment commenced to spread all manner of fancied dangers were conjured up. They read treason in the faces of the strikers and saw the destruction of American institutions in their walk and gesture. The "better element" were much disturbed. They demanded protection. No overt act was committed up to this time that could not be met with and handled by the local authorities. The miners' leaders were particular to state that no violence would be tolerated and there was little or none in evidence.

"But the sheriff was appealed to. He was on his vacation in Atlantic City, and a telegraph message from his attorney brought him to Wilkesbarre. He said he was met at the station by his attorney, who told him that he would have to go to Lattimer. He was not sent for by any of the borough or city authorities, but was brought there by agents of the corporations. He came. Martin is not a strong-minded man. He is somewhat vacillating in an emergency. He went direct to Hazleton and there found that a posse had been already selected for him, and that all were armed with Winchester rifles. Under the same instructions which brought him there, he swore in the posse. At noon on the day of the tragedy a report was circulated to the effect that a march would be made on Lattimer by the men from Harwood and Cranberry. Shortly after noon, about 250 miners gathered at Harwood and decided to go to Lattimer and induce the men there to quit work. It was found that such persuasive tactics were effective before and the company officials feared the Lattimer mines would be shut down. Having the sheriff in their grasp and a posse of their own selection, armed with rifles, to do their bidding they ordered the march of the miners intercepted. Martin and his deputies went out on street cars toward Lattimer, and at a point on the road where they could meet the miners stopped. They lined up on the road side and as the miners came along in orderly procession, with the American flag in front, they ordered them to halt. The leaders of the marchers stated that they had the permission of the burgess and the police authorities to march, and that they had a perfect right to parade along the public streets. The sheriff told them they would be obliged to go back. They told him again they had a right there and that he could not question it. The sheriff knew he had no right to stop them, yet he was doing the bidding of his masters—the corporations. He then read the riot act. There was no riot. It was an orderly assemblage. The only evidence of disorder was that caused by the sheriff and deputies themselves. As he was reading the riot act the men started to move along. Martin grapped with the nearest one and sought to prevent him from going. The others gathered around. Martin had a revolver in his hand. He was excited. He pulled the trigger twice, he said, but the cartridges did not explode. The members of the corporation-selected posse were not excited. They were there to do terrible work. Lattimer mines must work if human lives paid the forfeit. Martin was not assaulted. He was the aggressor. His conduct was illegal, but he continued it under orders. He stepped to one side and the posse, with leveled rifles, fired 270 shots into the mass of strikers. There were 90 men and three volleys were fired. Twenty-one fell dead and dying and 30 received wounds which will hamper them for life. The second and third volleys were fired while the men were fleeing in terror from the place, and the men killed and wounded by these shots were struck in the back and back of the heads. The deputies seemed to fire while any of the men were standing, and many saved their lives by falling and lying prostrate. It was an awful slaughter, a terrible sacrifice of human life to appease corporation greed."

BLAST FURNACES TO CLOSE.

Youngstown, O., Sept. 28.—A meeting of blast furnace operators will be held in Pittsburg to-morrow for the purpose of closing down the furnaces of the Lake Superior ore district until the trade is in better condition. This will include Pittsburg, Cleveland the Mahoning and Shenango valleys and other points supplied with Lake Superior ore. J. G. Butler, Jr., of the Bessemer Association, said: 'We do not expect any of the furnaces will have to be closed down for any length of time. A very short closing down will be sufficient to put the market in a good condition."

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES.

That meeting of New York and vicinity at Manhattan Lyceum on Sunday, September 20, was a meeting. It had sparks in it. The imperative necessity for more energetic work was put squarely up to the membership. They were shown that all tomfoolery and all hanging back must stop and they came to the front. The prepaid subscription plan for The Weekly People was taken up with a vim and $222.50 worth of Weekly People prepaid blanks were disposed of and paid for on the spot. And now will begin a period of hustling such as we have not had before.

Ye men and women of the S. L. P. of the U. S. and Canada, just watch New York and viicnity roll up a list of readers. If you want to be in the procession, roll up your sleeves and get to work. One block of 20 blanks for $5, each blank good for a six months' subscription. Send on your orders and your cash and then pitch in and get your money back. Repeat the operation as often as possible. That's the way to do it.

The manner in which all the assembly districts of New York and Brooklyn, with but three exceptions, have supplied themselves with prepaid blanks is an indication that the sale of them is going to be pushed. Below is a list of blocks taken:

New York Districts—First, Third and Fifth, 1; Sixth and Tenth, 1; Eighth and Twelfth, 1; Fourteenth, 2; Fifteenth and Seventeenth, 1; Sixteenth, 2; Twentieth, 1; Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth, 1; Thirtieth, 1; Thirty-second and Thirty-third, 4; Thirty-fourth, 3; Thirty-fifth, 4; Progressive Socialist Club, 2.

Brooklyn Districts—Fifth, 1; Twelfth, 1; Sixteenth and Eighteenth, 2; Twentieth, 1; Twenty-first, 3; Socialist Labor Club, 10.

Single Blanks, New York Districts—Second and Fourth, 12; Sixth and Tenth, 5; Seventh and Ninth, 8; Eighth and Twelfth, 4; Fourteenth, 4; Sixteenth, 16; Eighteenth, 16; Twenty-third, 4; Twenty-sixth, 20; Thirty-second and Thirty-third, 4; Thirty-fifth, 1.

During the past week sections outside of New York City have taken blanks as follows:

Los Angeles, Cal., 1 block; Hartford, Conn., 2; Belleville, Ill., 1; Baltimore, Md., 1; Adams, Mass., 1; Boston, Mass., 5; Cambridge, Mass., 1; Gardener, Mass., 1; Springfield, Mass., 1; Buffalo, N. Y., 1; Yonkers, N. Y., 58 blanks; Allentown, Pa., 1 block; Erie, Pa., 1; Houston, Tex., 2; San Antonio, Tex.; 1; Seattle, Wash., 1.

The total number sold since the plan was started is 109 blocks and 12 blanks. Less than a third of the sections throughout the country have supplied themselves up to this time. No section should hang back and watch what the others are doing. Members and sympathizers everywhere should fall in line and do their share of work.

When the prepaid blanks are used for yearly subs. send in two blanks. Write on both of them and state that they are for a year. See that every name and address is written plainly.

Section Los Angeles, Cal., has divided up the working class quarters into districts and each comrade will be given a district in which to canvass. Prepaid blanks and a supply of the leaflet to be used in conjunction with canvassing have been bought and Comrade Anderson writes that they mean to increase the number of names on the mailing list.

In Gardner, Mass., leaflets have been procured for distribution and the prepaid blanks will be pushed. The comrades there are keeping The Weekly People on the news stands.

H. A. Schoeps, of Union Hill, N. J., after ordering his second block of blanks, writes: "I think the plan is a success. All you want to do is to get a pad, then sell it to the members, or to your friends, or hustle a little yourself."

Comrade Graney, of the Thirty-second and Thirty-third A. D., New York, sold five of his blanks on the first day and says it is the best method of agitation devised.

The best showing that has been made by any comrade for some time is made by Charles Pierson, who sends in a list of 66 Weekly subscribers, 14 for the Monthly and 4 for the German organ. These readers were all secured in Peoria, Ill., and will mean more agitation than is carried on by some small sections in a whole year. There are comrades in every section that can do as well. It is an effective means of propagating the principles of Socialism.

The following is a list of those who have sent in five or more subscribers: Thirty-fifth A. D., New York, 17 Weeklies; S. Graham, New York, 6 Weeklies; Leon Pilout, New York, 7 Weeklies; Geo. Styles, New York, 6 Weeklies; M. Solomon, New York, 5 Weeklies; H. Weiss, Brooklyn, 4 Weeklies, 2 Monthlies; Seventh A. D., Brooklyn, 2 Weeklies, 3 Monthlies; G. A. Jenning, East St. Louis, Ill., 12 Weeklies; R. Berdan, Paterson, N. J., 10 Weeklies; Fred Brown, Cleveland, O., 6 Weeklies; Ben Hilbert, Hamilton, O., 10 Weeklies, 2 Monthlies; F. J. Boyle, Boston, Mass., 5 Weeklies; F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass., 5 Weeklies, 1 Monthly; W. H. Walker, Seattle, Wash, 7 Weeklies; F. Leitner, San Antonio, Tex., 2 Weeklies, 5 Monthlies; Aug. Schroeder, Denver, Colo., 6 Weeklies, 1 Monthly; Jos. Duffy, Watervliet, N. Y., 9 Weeklies; Leon Le Coste, New Orleans, La., 12 Monthlies; M. Meyer, Detroit, Mich., 11 Weeklies; B. Reinstein, Buffalo, N. Y., 4 Weeklies, 2 Monthlies; Emil Kaelmar, St. Paul, Minn., 10 Monthlies; O. T. Rosaas, Superior, Wis., 5 Monthlies; J. Devine, Erie, Pa., 4 Monthlies, 1 Weekly; W. S. Patterson, Mayville, N. Y., 10 Monthlies. Total, 360 Weeklies and 90 Monthlies. Now, let us see if we cannot make it 500 a week for the Weekly between now and election day. The gain of 133 Weeklies over last week shows what can be done with a little effort.

It often happens that some member or reader writes about as follows: "I want write an article," or "I want to debate with some guy. In the course of this year or last year, I am not sure which, there appeared an article in The Daily People which I can use to good advantage. Please look it up and send it to me."

Then begins a weary search. The men who have their hands and their minds full enough as it is spend hours poring over the files until they see stars. Sometimes the search is successful; sometimes it is not.

Why this waste of time and why this imposition? There should not be a section in the country worth its salt without a file of the Daily People handy for reference. It is a mine of information. Let each section subscribe for one copy and get a file to put it up. Then such requests will become superfluous and, what is more, each member will be in a position to refer back and refresh his memory upon anything The Daily People has ever printed. Start in now.

Since writing the above the following additional sales of subscription blocks have been reported: Arvid Hanson, Ninth A. D., Brooklyn, 1 block; Elizabeth, N. J., 2 blocks; Excelsior Literary Society, Manhattan, 1 block, and Socialist Labor Club, Brooklyn, 1 block.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

A 30,000 edition of the September Labor Library Leaflet, "Some Things a Workingman Should Know," was exhausted last week; and 25,000 of a new edition of 75,000 has been sent out. This leaflet is particularly adapted to securing subscribers for the party press. Every section that wants to be up-to-date should have a supply. An order for them is a proof that the section is alive to the necessity of pushing the party press.

The last edition of "The Difference," 60,000 strong, has gone out from this office in a month. An edition of 75,000 will be put to press this week.

The German edition of "What Means This Strike?" was put to press last week and will be ready for delivery the latter part of this week. Place your orders now and get them in time for distribution before election.

Buffalo takes 20,000 leaflets and Brooklyn 50,000. Give us the orders and we can supply a million on short notice.

LABOR DAY AFTERMATH.

Lowell Fakirs Fall Out Over Program Contract.

Lowell, Sept. 22.—Robert Conroy, president of the Textile Council, Chief Marshall of Labor Day parade, is a candidate for Representative on the Democratic ticket.

The Trade and Labor Council is engaged in a scrap over the printing of the Labor Day program. The story, as related to me, is as folows: F. A. M. Tobin, who runs a printing establishment and is also a delegate to the Trade and Labor Council, bid $100 and 15 per cent of the profits to print the Labor Day program. Lawyer Printing Co. bid $250. John B. Clancy, president of Teamsters' Union, was compelled to put up his $100 as a guarantee.

Ex-Pulpiteer Williams, Kangaroo "Socialist," was then sent out to solicit advertisements. The business men presented him with a card mailed from Boston to the effete that the proceeds obtained as a result of the advertisements would not help organized labor, but a private printing concern, and declined to advertise.

Mr. Tobin began to look the matter up. He came to the council and showed the cards and said someone was trying to injure his printing business. He believed that men were present who was back of the scheme.

A committee was appointed. The Lawler Co. was not a delegate to the council, but M. J. Mahoney, their hired man, was.

Two of the committee reported back that it was a scheme of the mill owners. Kennedy, the other member of the committee, was of a different opinion and on the floor of the council stated that he believed F. J. Simonds, Mahoney, Lawler's hired man, and Kangaroo Williams to be guilty.

Simonds wanted the charges put in writing, but Kennedy would not. Simonds resigned from the committee. Three more were added, making it a committee of five. But the Insurance Agents' Union has withdrawn Kennedy from the central body.

All of the above, together with the lessons to be drawn therefrom, was shown up to the workers at last night's meeting of the S. L. P., amid the laughter of the workers, who are beginning to see through the schemes of the labor fakirs and their kangaroo supporters.

One little kang. in the crowd said to Comrade Youngjohns. "Carroll is rubbing it into Williams," probably not realizing that it was his party that was being shown up and that Wiliams was only the horrible example.

W. H. Carroll.

WOMAN UNDER SOCIALISM

By AUGUST BEBEL

Translated from the Original German of the Thirty-Third Edition

By DANIEL DE LEON

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PART II.

WOMAN IN THE PRESENT—Continued.

In what esteem woman suffrage was held in Wyoming twenty-five years after its introduction, may be gathered from the address issued on November 12, 1894, to the Parliaments of the world by the Legislature of that State. It says:

"The possession and exercise of suffrage by the women in Wyoming for the past quarter of a century has wrought no harm and has done great good in many ways; it has largely aided in banishing crime, pauperism, and vice from this State, and that without any violent or oppressive legislation; it has secured peaceful and orderly elections, good government, and a remarkable degree of civilization and public order; and we point with pride to the facts that after nearly twenty-five years of Woman Suffrage not one county in Wyoming has a poorhouse, that our jails are almost empty, and crime, except that committed by strangers in the State, almost unknown; and as the result of experience we urge every civilized community on earth to enfranchise its women without delay."[4]

While giving fullest credit to the political activity of the women of Wyoming, we cannot go to the extreme, reached by the enthusiastic defenders of woman suffrage in the Legislature of that State, of ascribing exclusively to the ballot in woman's hands the enviable conditions, which, according to the account of the address, Wyoming rejoices in. A number of social causes of other nature contribute thereto. Nevertheless, the fact is unquestionable that female suffrage has been accompanied by the most beneficent results for that State, and without one disadvantage. That is the most brilliant justification of its introduction.

The example of Wyoming found followers. To-day there are a number of countries in which woman enjoys political rights to greater or less extent. In the United States, women obtained several years ago the ballot in Colorado, and in 1894 they elected a number of representatives; likewise in Arizona, and still more recently in Minnesota. In New Zealand, they took a lively part in the parliamentary elections of 1893, livelier, in fact, than the men, although they were only qualified to elect: only men were qualified to be elected. In March, 1894, the Prime Minister declared to a deputation of women that he would advocate their qualification to be elected. In 1893, there were twenty-two States in the North American Union where women were qualified both to elect and be elected for the School Boards. In Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Oregon, Arizona, Dakota, Idaho, Minnesota and Montana they are fully qualified electors for municipal officers, provided they are resident citizens. In Argonia, Kas., the wife of a physician was elected Mayor;[5] the same thing happened in Onehunga, New Zealand. Since more than ten years ago, women in Sweden have the suffrage for departmental and municipal elections, under the same restrictions as men.

In England, the struggle for woman's political rights has a regular history behind it. According to the old custom of the Middle Ages, women, seized of landed property, were also vested with the suffrage, and, as such also filled judicial functions. In the course of time they lost these rights. In the bill for Parliamentary Reform in 1832, the word "person" was used, a term that, according to English conceptions, includes the members of both sexes, men and women. This notwithstanding, the law was interpreted adversely to women and they were turned back wherever they made the effort to vote. In the electoral reform Act of 1867, the word "man" was substituted for the word "person." John Stuart Mill moved the re-insertion of "person" in place of "man," with the express purpose that women shall be vested with the suffrage under the same conditions as men. The motion was defeated by 196 votes against 83. Sixteen years later, 1883, the attempt was again made in the Lower House to grant women the suffrage. A motion to that effect was defeated by a majority of 16. A further attempt in 1884 was defeated in a fuller House by more than 136 votes. But the minority did not evacuate the field. In 1886 it succeeded in carrying to a second reading a motion to grant women the suffrage; but the dissolution of Parliament prevented a final vote being taken. Again, on April 27, 1892, the Lower House defeated with 175 votes against 152, the second reading of a motion on the subject presented by Sir A. Rollit, and which provided as follows:

"Every woman who in Great Britain is registered or entitled to be registered as an elector for a Town Council or County Council or who in Ireland is a rate payer entitled to vote in the election of Guardians of the Poor, shall be entitled to be registered as a Parliamentary elector, and when registered, to vote at any Parliamentary election for the county, borough, or division wherein the qualifying property is situate."

On November 29, 1888, Lord Salisbury held a speech in Edinburgh, in the course of which he said: "I earnestly hope that the day is not far distant when women also will bear their share in voting for members in the political world and in the determining the policy of the country." And Alfred Russell Wallace, celebrated as a naturalist and follower of Darwin, expressed himself upon the same question this wise: "When men and women shall have freedom to follow their best impulses, when both shall receive the best possible education, when no false restraints shall be imposed upon any human being by the reason of the accident of sex, and when public opinion shall be regulated by the wisest and best and shall be systematically impressed upon youth, then shall we find that a system of human selection will arise that is bound to have a reformed humanity for its result. So long as woman is compelled to regard marriage as a means by which to escape poverty and avoid neglect, she is and remains at a disadvantage with man. Hence, the first step in the emancipation of woman is the removal of all restraints that prevent her from competing with man on all the fields of industry and in all pursuits. But we must go further, and allow woman the exercise of her *political rights.* Many of the restraints, under which woman has suffered until now, would have been spared to her, had she had direct representation in Parliament."

In most sections of England, married women have the same political rights as men in the elections for the School Boards and Guardians of the Poor, and in many places are themselves qualified for election. At the county elections, *unmarried* women have the right to vote under the same restrictions as men, but are not themselves qualified for election. Likewise did all independent tax-paying women obtain the right to vote by the Reform Act of 1869, but are not qualified for election. *Married women* are in virtue of a court decision, rendered in 1872, excluded from the suffrage, because *in English law woman loses her independence by marriage*—a decided encouragement for women to keep away from the legal formality of legitimate marriage. Seeing that also in other respects unmarried or divorced women in England and Scotland are clothed with rights denied to married women, the temptation is not slight for women to renounce legitimate unions. It is not exactly the part of wisdom for the male representative of bourgeois society to degrade bourgeois marriage into a sort of slave status for woman.[6]

In Austria, women who are landed proprietors, or conduct a business, to which the suffrage is attached, have the right to exercise the privilege *by attorney.* This holds both for local and Reichstag elections. If the woman is proprietor of a mercantile or industrial establishment, which gives the right to vote for the Chamber of Commerce, her franchise must be exercised by a business manager. In France, on the contrary, a woman who conducts a business, has a right to vote at the election of members for the tribunals of commerce, but she cannot herself be elected. According to the law of 1891 of the old Prussian provinces, women have the suffrage, if the landed property that belongs to them conveys the right to vote, nevertheless they must exercise the privilege through a male representative, neither are they eligible themselves. Likewise according to the laws of Hanover, Brunswick, Sleswig-Holstein, Sachsen-Weimar, Hamburg and Luebeck. In Saxony, the law allows women the suffrage if they are landed proprietors and are *unmarried.* If married, the woman's vote goes to her husband. In all these cases, accordingly, the right of suffrage does not attach to persons but to property—quite a light upon existing political and legal morality: Man, thou art zero if moneyless or propertyless; knowledge, intellect are secondary matters. Property decides.

We see that the principle of denying woman the suffrage on the theory of her not being "of age" is broken through in fact; and yet objection is raised to granting her the right in full. It is said that to grant woman the suffrage is dangerous because she yields easily to religious prejudices, and is conservative. She is both only because she is ignorant. Let her be educated and taught where her interests lie. For the rest, the influence of religion on elections is exaggerated. Ultramontane agitation has hitherto been so successful in Germany only because it knew how to join *social with religious interests.* The ultramontane chaplains long vied with the Socialists in uncovering the social foulness. Hence their influence with the masses. With the close of the Kulturkampf, the influence of the Catholic clergymen upon the masses waned. The clergy is forced to discontinue its opposition to the Government; simultaneously therewith, the rising class struggle compels it to consider the Catholic capitalist class and Catholic nobility; it will, accordingly, be compelled to observe greater caution on the social field. Thus the clergy will forfeit its influence with the workingmen, especially at such critical junctures when considerations for the Government and the ruling classes drive it to approve of, or tolerate actions and laws directed against the interests of the working class. The same causes will, in the end, have their influence upon woman. When at public meetings, through newspapers and from personal observation she will have learned where her own interest lies, woman will emancipate herself from the clergy, the same as man has done. The fiercest opponent of female suffrage is the clergy, and it knows the reason why. Its rule and its domains are endangered.

That the movement for the political rights of woman has not been promptly crowned with greater success is no reason to withhold the ballot from her. What would the workingmen say if the Liberals proposed abolishing manhood suffrage—and the same is very inconvenient to them—on the ground that it benefits the Socialists in particular? A good law does not become bad by reason of him who wields it not yet having learned its right use.

Naturally, the right to be elected should go together with the right to elect. "A woman in the tribune of the Reichstag, that would be spectacle!" we hear people exclaim. Our generation has grown accustomed to the sight of women in the speaker's tribune at their conventions and meetings; in the United States, also in the pulpit and the jury box—why not, then, also in the tribune of the Reichstag? The first woman elected to the Reichstag, would surely know how to impose respect. When the first workingmen entered the Reichstag it was also believed they could be laughed down, and it was claimed that the working class would soon realize the foolishness it had committed in electing such people. Its representatives, however, knew how to make themselves quickly respected; the fear to-day is lest there be too many of them. Frivolous witlings put in: "Just imagine a pregnant woman in the tribune of the Reichstag; how utterly unesthetic!" The identical gentlemen find it, however, quite in order that pregnant women work at the most unesthetic trades, at trades in which female dignity, health and decency are undermined. In the eyes of a Socialist, that man is a wretch who can crack jokes over a woman with child. The mere thought that his own mother once looked like that before she brought him into the world, should cause his cheeks to burn with shame; the thought that he, rude jester, expects from a similar condition on the part of his wife the fulfillment of his dearest wishes should cause him, furthermore, to hold his tongue in shame.

A woman who gives birth to children renders, at least, the same service to the commonwealth as the man who defends his country and his hearth with his life against a foe in search of conquests. Moreover, the life of a woman trembles in the scales at child-birth. All our mothers have looked death in the face at our births, and many succumbed. *The number of women who die as a result of child-birth, or who as a consequence pine away in sickness, is greater than that of the men who fall on the field of battle, or are wounded.* In Prussia, between 1816-1876, not less than 321,791 women fell a prey to child-birth fever—a yearly average of 5,363. This is by far a larger figure than that of the Prussians, who, during the same period, were killed in war or died of their wounds. Nor must, at the contemplation of this enormous number of women who died of child-birth fever, the still larger number of those be lost sight of, who, as a consequence of child-birth, are permanently crippled in health, and die prematurely.[7] These are additional reasons for woman's equal rights with man—reasons to be held up especially to those, who play man's duty to defend the Fatherland as a decisive circumstance, entitling them to superior consideration than women. For the rest, in virtue of our military institutions, most men do not even fill this duty: to the majority of them it exists upon paper only.

All these superficial objections to the public activity of woman would be unimaginable were the relations of the two sexes a natural one, and were there not an antagonism, artificially raised side by side with the relation of master and servant between the two. From early youth the two are separated in social intercourse and education. Above all, it is the antagonism, for which Christianity is responsible, that keeps the sexes steadily apart and the one in ignorance about the other, and that hinders free social intercourse, mutual confidence, a mutual supplementing of traits of character.

One of the first and most important tasks of a rationally organized society must be to end this unhallowed split, and to reinstate Nature in its rights. The violence done to Nature starts at school: First, the separation of the sexes; next, mistaken, or no instruction whatever, in matters that concern the human being as a sexual entity. True enough, natural history is taught in every tolerably good school. The child learns that birds lay eggs and hatch them out: he also learns when the mating season begins: that males and females are needed: that both jointly assume the building of the nests, the hatching and the care of the young. He also learns that mammals bring forth live young: he learns about the rutting season and about the fights of the males for the females during the same: he learns the usual number of young, perhaps also the period of pregnancy. But on the subject of the origin and development of his own stock he remains in the dark; that is veiled in mystery. When, thereupon, the child seeks to satisfy his natural curiosity with questions addressed to his parents, to his mother in particular—he seldom ventures with them to his teacher—he is saddled with the silliest stories that cannot satisfy him, and that are all the more injurious when he some day does ascertain the truth. There are probably few children who have not made the discovery by the twelfth year of their age. In all small towns, in the country especially, children observe from earliest years the mating of birds, the copulation of domestic animals: they see this in closest proximity, in the yard, on the street, and when the cattle are turned loose. They see that the conditions under which the heat of the cattle is gratified, as well as the act of birth of the several domestic animals are made the subject of serious, thorough and undisguised discussion on the part of their parents, elder brothers and servants. All that awakens doubts in the child's mind on the accounts given him of his own entry into life. Finally the day of knowledge does come; but it comes in a way other than it would have come under a natural and rational education. The secret that the child discovers leads to estrangement between child and parents, particularly between child and mother. The reverse is obtained of that which was aimed at in folly and shortsightedness. He who recalls his own youth and that of his young companions knows what the results frequently are.

An American woman says, among other things in a work written by her, that wishing to answer the repeated questions of her eight-year-old son on his origin, and unwilling to saddle him with nursery tales, she disclosed the truth to him. The child listened to her with great attention, and, from the day that he learned what cares and pains he had caused his mother, he clung to her with a tenderness and reverence not noticed in him before, and showed the same reverence toward other women also.[8] The authoress proceeds from the correct premises that only by means of a natural education can any real improvement—more respect and self-control on the part of the male toward the female sex—be expected. He who reasons free from prejudice will arrive at no other conclusion.

Whatever be the point of departure in the *critique* of our social conditions, the conclusion is ever the same—their *radical transformation*: thereby a radical transformation in the position of the sexes is inevitable. Woman, in order to arrive all the quicker at the goal, must look for allies who, in the very nature of things, the movement of the working class steers in her direction. Since long has the class-conscious proletariat begun the storming of the fortress, the Class-State, which also upholds the present domination of one sex by the other. That fortress must be surrounded on all sides with trenches, and assailed to the point of surrender with artillery of all calibre. The besieging army finds its officers and munitions on all sides. Social and natural science, jointly with historical research, pedagogy, hygiene and statistics are advancing from all directions, and furnish ammunition and weapons to the movement. Nor does philosophy lag behind. In Mainlaender's "The Philosophy of Redemption,"[9] it announces the near-at-hand realization of the "Ideal State."

The ultimate conquest of the Class-State and its transformation is rendered all the easier to us through the divisions in the ranks of its defenders, who, despite the oneness of their interests against the common enemy, are perpetually at war with one another in the strife for plunder. Further aid comes to us from the daily-growing mutiny in the ranks of the enemies, whose forces to a great extent are bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh—elements that, out of misunderstanding and misled, have hitherto fought against us and thus against themselves, but are gradually becoming clearsighted, and pass over to us. Finally we are aided by the desertion of the honorable elements from the ranks of the hitherto hostile men of thought, who have perceived the truth, and whose higher knowledge spurs them to leap their low class interests, and, following their ideal aspirations after justice, join the masses that are thirsting for freedom.

Many do not yet realize the stage of dissolution that State and Society are in. Hence, and although the dark blotches have been frequently pointed out in the preceding chapters, a separate treatment of the subject is requisite.

CHAPTER VI.

THE STATE AND SOCIETY.

During the last few decades and in all countries of civilization, the economic life of society has assumed an uncommonly rapid pace of development, a development that every progress on any field of human activity adds swing to. Our social relations have thereby been thrown into a state of unrest, fermentation and dissolution never known before. The ruling classes no longer feel the ground safe under them, nor do existing institutions any longer possess the firmness requisite to breast the storm, that is approaching from all sides. A feeling of uneasiness, of insecurity and of dissatisfaction has seized upon all circles, high and low. The paroxysmal efforts put forth by the ruling classes to end this unbearable state of things by means of tinkering at the body social prove themselves vain and inadequate. The general sense of increasing insecurity, that comes from these failures, increases their uneasiness and discomfort. Hardly have they inserted a beam in the shape of some law into the rickety structure, than they discover ten other places where shoring is still more urgent. All along they are at perpetual strife among themselves and deeply rent by differences of opinion. What one set deems necessary, in order somewhat to calm and reconcile the increasingly discontented masses, the other considers as going too far, and unpardonable weakness and pliancy, only calculated to prick the longing after greater concessions. Striking evidences thereof are the debates in the 1894-5 sessions of the Reichstag, both on the floor of the house and in committee, on the so-called "revolutionary bill," as well as numerous other discussions in all parliaments. Within the ruling classes themselves there exist unbridgeable contrasts, and they sharpen the social conflicts.

Governments—and not in Germany alone—are shaking like a reed in the wind. They must lean on something: without support they cannot exist: they now lean on this side, then on that. In no progressive country of Europe is there a Government with a lasting parliamentary majority, on which it can count with safety. Majorities are breaking up and dissolving; and the ever changing course, in Germany, especially, undermines the last vestige of confidence that the ruling class had in themselves. To-day one set is anvil, the other the hammer; to-morrow it is the other way. The one tears down what the other painfully builds up. The confusion is ever greater; the discontent ever more lasting; the causes of friction multiply and consume in a few months more energies than years did formerly. Along with all that, material sacrifices, called for by manifold taxes, swell beyond all measure.

In the midst of all this, our sapient statesmen are lulling themselves in wondrous illusions. With an eye to sparing property and the rich, forms of taxation are selected that smite the needy classes heaviest, and they are decreed with the belief that, seeing a large portion of the masses have not yet discovered their real nature, neither will they be felt. This is an error. The masses to-day understand fully the nature of indirect imports and taxes upon the necessaries of life. Their growing political education and perspicuity disclose to them the gross injustice of the same; and they are all the more sensitive to these burdens by reason of the wretchedness of their economic conditions, especially where families are large. The rise of prices in the necessaries of life—due to indirect imposts, or to causes that bring on similar results, such as the premiums on brandy and sugar that, to the amount of dozens of millions, a part of the ruling class pockets yearly at the expense of the poor of the kingdom, and that it seeks to raise still higher—are realized to be a gross injustice, a heavy burden, measures that stand in odd contradiction with the nature of the so-called Christian State, the State of Social Reform. These measures extinguish the last spark of faith in the sense of justice of the ruling classes, to a degree that is serious to these. It changes nothing in the final effect of these measures that the draining is done in pennies. The increase in the expenditure is there, and is finally sensible to the feeling and the sight of all. Hundreds upon hundreds of millions cannot be squeezed out of practically empty pockets, without the owners of the pockets becoming aware of the lifting. The strong pressure of direct taxation, directs the dissatisfaction among the poor against the State; the still stronger indirect taxation, *directs the discontent against society also, the evil being felt to be of a social as well as political character.* In that there is progress. Him whom the gods would destroy, they first make blind.

In the endeavor to do justice to the most opposed interests, laws are heaped upon laws; but no old one is thoroughly repealed, nor new one thoroughly enforced. Everything is done by halves, giving satisfaction in no direction. The requirements of civilization that spring from the life of the people, demand some attention, unless everything is to be risked; even the fractional way they are attended to, demands considerable sacrifice, all the more seeing that our public institutions are overrun by parasites. At the same time, not only are all the unproductive institutions, wholly at variance with the trend of civilization, continued in force, but, due to the existing conflicts of interests, they are rather enlarged, and thus they become all the more burdensome and oppressive in the measure that increasing popular intelligence ever more loudly pronounces them superfluous. Police, armies, courts of law, prisons, the whole administrative apparatus—all are enlarged ever more, and become ever more expensive. And yet neither external nor internal security is obtained. The reverse follows.

A wholly unnatural state of things has gradually arisen in the international relations of the several nations. The relations between nation and nation multiply in the measure that the production of goods increases; that, thanks to improved transportation, the exchange of this mass of merchandise is facilitated; and that the economic and scientific achievements of each become the public possession of all. Treaties of commerce are concluded; expensive routes of traffic—Suez Canals, St. Gotthard Tunnels—are opened with international funds. Individual countries support with heavy subsidies steamship lines that help to promote intercourse between several nations. The Postal Union—a step of first rank in civilization—is established; international conventions are convoked for all imaginable practical and scientific purposes; the literary products of genius of any nation are spread abroad by translations into the leading languages. Thus the tendency is ever more strongly marked toward the internationalizing, the fraternizing of all peoples. Nevertheless, the political, the military state of the nations of Europe stands in strange contrast to this general development. The hatred of nation against nation, Chauvinism, is artificially nourished by all. The ruling classes seek everywhere to keep green the belief that it is the peoples who are hostilely inclined toward one another, and only wait for the moment when one of them may fall upon another and destroy it. The competitive struggle between the capitalists of several countries, together with their jealousy of one another, assume upon the international field the character of a struggle between the capitalists of one country against those of another, and, backed by the political blindness of the large masses, it conjures into existence a contest of military armaments such as the world has never seen before. This contest has brought forth armies of magnitudes that never were known; it produced implements of murder and destruction for land and naval warfare of such perfection as is possible only in an age of such advanced technique as ours. The contest drives these antagonisms to a head, it incites a development of means of destruction that finally destroy themselves. The support of the armies and navies demand sacrifices that yearly become larger, and that finally ruin the richest nation. Germany, for instance, had, according to the imperial budget of 1894-95, a regular army and navy outlay of nearly 700 million marks—inclusive of pensions and of interest on the national debt, which amounts in round figures to two milliards, incurred mainly for purposes of war. Under these war expenses, the appropriations for educational and other purposes of culture suffer severely; the most pressing needs in this direction are neglected; and that side of the State, devoted to so-called external defence, acquires a preponderance that undermines the original purpose of the State itself. The increasing armies absorb the healthiest and most vigorous portion of the nation; for their improvement all mental and physical forces are enlisted in a way as if education in mass-murder were the highest mission of our times. Furthermore, implements of war as of murder are continuously improved: they have attained—in point of swiftness, range and power—a perfection that renders them fearful to friend and foe. If some day this tremendous apparatus is set in operation—when the hostile forces of Europe will take the field with twelve or fourteen million men—the fact will appear that it has become uncontrollable. There is no general who could command such masses; there is no field vast enough to collect and set them up; no administrative apparatus that could nourish them for any length of time. If battles are delivered, hospitals would be lacking to shelter the wounded: the interment of the numerous dead would be an impossibility.

When to all this is added the frightful disturbances and devastations, produced to-day by a European *war on the economic field,* there is no exaggeration in the saying: *"the next war is the last war."* The number of bankruptcies will be unparalleled: export stops—and thereby thousands of factories are condemned to idleness; the supply of food ceases—and thereby the prices of the means of life rise enormously. The number of families whose breadwinner is in the field runs up into the millions, and most of them must be supported. Whence shall the means come for all that?

The political and military state of Europe has taken a development that cannot choose but end in a catastrophe, which will drag capitalist society down to its ruin. Having reached the height of its development, it produces conditions that end with rendering its own existence impossible; it digs its own grave; it slays itself with the identical means that itself, as the most revolutionary of all previous social systems, has called into life.

To be Continued.

The publication of "Woman Under Socialism" began on Sunday, May 24, in The Sunday People, and in The Weekly People of May 30. It will appear in serial form in The Sunday and Weekly until completed, when it will be published in book form.

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[4] The above two paragraphs are left as they appear in the text, although they seem to be subject to corrections.

A diligent search in the libraries of this city for the original of the above "Address to the Parliaments of the World," stated to have been issued by the Legislature of Wyoming in 1894, having proved vain, the Secretary of the State of Wyoming was written to. His answer was:

The State of Wyoming,
Office of the Secretary of State.
Cheyenne, June 5, 1903.

Mr. Daniel DeLeon, New York City:

Dear Sir—Replying to your letter of June 1st, would say that the Legislature of Wyoming was not in session in 1894, and did not pass any resolutions on Woman Suffrage in 1893 or 1895.

I enclose herewith the resolutions adopted by the Legislature of 1901, and also Senate and House resolutions adopted in 1903 on the subject of Woman Suffrage.

Yours truly,
F. Chatterton,
Secretary of State.

The resolutions enclosed in the above letter were these:

[House Joint Resolution No. 8, adopted February, 1901.]

Whereas, Wyoming was the first state to adopt equal suffrage and equal suffrage has been in operation since 1869; was adopted in the constitution of the State of Wyoming in 1890, during which time women have exercised the privilege as generally as men, with the result that better candidates have been selected for office, methods of election have been purified, the character of legislation improved, civic intelligence increased and womanhood developed to greater usefulness by political responsibility;

Therefore, Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That, in view of these results, the enfranchisement of women in every state and territory of the American Union is hereby recommended as a measure tending to the advancement of a higher and better social order.

That an authenticated copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the Governor of the state to the legislature of every state and territory, and that the press be requested to call public attention to these resolutions.

Edward W. Stone,
President of Senate.
J. S. Atherly,
Speaker of House.

Approved February 13th, 1901.
DeF. Richards,
Governor.

[Senate and House Resolution, Seventh Legislature, 1903.]

Whereas, The question of equal suffrage is being seriously considered in many States of the Union; and,

Whereas, Equal suffrage has been in operation in Wyoming ever since Territorial days in 1869, during which time women have exercised the privilege of voting generally and intelligently, with the result that a higher standard of candidates have usually been selected for office; elections have been made peaceful, orderly and dignified; the general character of legislation improved; intelligence in political, civic and social matters greatly increased; and,

Whereas, Under the responsibilities incident to suffrage the women of Wyoming have not in any sense been deprived of any of their womanly qualities, but on the contrary the womanhood of Wyoming has developed to a broader usefulness; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the Wyoming Legislature, That in view of the beneficence and practical results of equal suffrage for men and women in Wyoming, the enfranchisement of women is hereby endorsed as a great national reform and a measure that will improve and advance the political and social conditions of the country at large.

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President National Women Suffrage Association, 2008 American Tract Society Building, New York, and to Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, National Treasurer, Warren, Ohio.

G. A. Guernsey,
President of the Senate.
Approved February 19th, 1903.
DeF. Richards,
Governor.
J. S. Atherly,
Speaker of the House.

Agitational literature on woman suffrage, furnished by the Boston, Mass., "Woman's Journal," after the above note was in print, gives the address cited in the text, but not as issued by the Legislature of Wyoming, nor in 1894. The address was adopted in March, 1893, by the House of Representatives of the Wyoming Legislature, just before the final adjournment of the body, and was not acted upon by the Senate.—The Translator.

[5] In Colorado, Idaho, Utah and Wyoming women have full suffrage, and vote for all officers, including Presidential electors. In Utah and Wyoming woman suffrage is a constitutional provision.

In Indiana women may hold any office under the school laws, but can not vote for any such office.

In Kansas women exercise the suffrage largely in municipal elections.

In some form, mainly as to taxation or the selection of school officers, woman suffrage exists in a limited way in Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin.—The Translator.

[6] On September 5, 1902, the Trades Union Congress of England—made up, of course, of the British style of Trades Unionism, known in America as "Pure and Simple" Trades Unionism—rejected a resolution introduced for the purpose of giving the franchise to women on the same terms as men.—The Translator.

[7] "To every woman who to-day dies in child-bed, from 15 to 20 must be added who remain more or less seriously injured, and subject to womb troubles and general ill health, often for life."—Dr. H. B. Adams.

[8] Isabella Beecher-Hooker, "Womanhood, Its Sanctities and Fidelities."

[9] "Philosophie der Erlösung."

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,060
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
IN 1902	**53,617**

THE DANBURY MOVE.

On the 12th of this month a unique suit, or rather, series of suits, was instituted in the United States District Court. The plaintiff is the firm of D. E. Loewe & Co. of Danbury, Ct. The defendants are all the national officers of the American Federation of Labor, along with the national officers of the United Hatters of North America, and 250 members of this organization, residents of Danbury. As an accompaniment of the suit, the homes and bank accounts of nearly 150 Danbury hatters were attached. The complaint of the plaintiff firm is that it has been damaged in the amount of $240,000 by the conduct of the above named organizations in boycotting its goods as a punishment for its refusal to employ only Union labor in its factory. The suit is brought under the anti-Trust law that forbids acts in restraint of trade.

There is no lie that can live. In the words of Carlyle, a lie is a cheque drawn against Nature's bank, bound to be returned with the endorsement "No effects." The suit of the firm of D. E. Loewe & Co. is the endorsement "No effects" with which is flung back at Society the false cheque drawn against bank of facts both by the plaintiff firm of D. E. Loewe & Co., and each and every one of the national officers whom it now sues. That false cheque is the lie, or consecutive lies, that the "Working Class and the Capitalist Class are brothers with reciprocal, if not identical, interests"; the lie that "harmonious relations are possible between the two"; the lie that the Capitalist is not a vampire on the Workingmen's flank; the lie that justice can exist in the land without the overthrow of Capitalism and the rearing of Socialism.

The test is easy. Imagine a blacklisted workingman, deprived of the opportunity to earn, his living in shop after shop in his town, because his employer dislikes his economic and political views and his insistence on free speech; imagine such a blacklisted workingman, traveling from town to town where his trade is conducted, and finding the arm of the blacklist ahead of him; imagine such a workingman, driven to the edge of the Nation, virtually pushed into exile, as so many are, turning sharp around and saying: "I shall look for redress in the Courts"; imagine him bringing a suit in the United States Courts, basing his complaint on the anti-Trust law and proving that the blacklist is a boycott and in restraint of his trade—the selling of his only merchandise, his labor power; imagine such a workingman suing for damages!

The point needs but to be stated and the fact of the series of lies, above cited, leaps to sight. Such a suit would be roared down as absurd. And absurd it would be. It would be absurd because the workingman's interests are not reciprocal with the capitalist's; because under the capitalist system the workingman is himself an article of merchandise, with no rights that the captialist need respect other than such as he may choose to bestow upon his horse. Such a suit would be absurd because it would proceed from a denial of the criminal foundations of capitalism.

D. E. Loewe & Co. may have been injured. But the existing social system is grounded on the principle of injury to somebody. To redress the injury claimed to have been suffered by D. E. Loewe & Co. is to inflict injury on others, on workingmen by depriving them of even a weapon of defense. Capitalism is not based on equality of rights. No social system is where classes exist. In all such social systems one class is bound to be the under dog.

Crooks may try to conceal the fact; visionaries may be too addle-pated to see it; the fact remains, all the same, that the existing social system will keep the land in a cat-and-dog fight until the Working Class, its head illumined by Socialist truth, and its chest expanded by the consciousness of the high mission of its class to free society for all time from the night-mare of class rule will clap a perpetual injunction on the capitalist class together with the echoers of its lies—the miscreant labor fakir.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

The below letter is too important to be placed in the correspondence column of this paper. It is accordingly reproduced here:

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Instead of the usual "fun" and dress parades at the State Camp in Peekskill last spring, there was the unusual but regular field life. The members of the militia were made to rough it, preparing their own food and doing every thing else as if in the field of action. Has this anything to do with the restless condition of the working class, while an industrial and commercial panic is about to knock at the door of capitalist society?

A battery of artillery has come to the State Camp at this unusual time—the last days of September. Does this mean that the criminal capitalist class is getting ready for whatever "unpleasantness" may occur between "Brother" Capital and "Brother" Labor.

The State Camp is situated near the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. Across the river, further up, and on the line of the West Shore Railroad is West Point. Between both is Iona Island, recently acquired by the Federal Government for the storage of ammunition. Was all this calculated with a view to strategy, the same as the armory buildings in Greater New York are?

All these thoughts came to me, while viewing the passage of cannon drawn in the night to the State Camp.

Peekskill, N. Y., Sept. 21.

After perusing this letter, and noting its startling facts, what workingman will not ask with the author, "What does it all mean? What is the occasion for this change of tactics at the State Camp? What is there in the social and industrial conditions that causes the make-believe militia to be transformed into grim, determined soldiery? Why this transformation of pleasure resorts into war magazines? Finally, why the transportation of cannon through a peaceful city AT NIGHT? Is it to avoid the startling impressions and questionings that such transportation would occasion if done in broad daylight?

These are questions that the members of the working class will have to answer one way or another during the coming years. Let them give heed to those questions now, so that they may be able to answer them as they should, with Socialist ballots, when the time comes for them to do so.

CHANCES OFFERED BY CHAMBERLAIN.

It will not be the fault of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain if the Socialists of England fail to make a black-board campaign of education that will derrick off the bogus Socialism, that has so long held the field in that country, and that will place the Socialism of England squarely upon the only economic basis that will resist seductions.

"Cheapness" is an idea peculiarly fascinating. It is to a large extent the breath in the nostrils of the bourgeois. And as to the proletarian, if not properly tutored he will every time fall a prey to the hallucination. It sounds, it looks so plausible that if any article of use can be had fifty per cent. cheaper that's a gain. The idea of gain proceeds from the implication that the purchaser is then fifty cents in pocket. The implication is correct with all the classes and subdivisions thereof that are on the capitalistic line of cleavage. On the other side of that line stands one class—the working class. As to that class, the implication is false, unqualifiedly so. On that principle "hang all the laws and the prophets." Its abstract demonstration is as clear as a mathematical proposition. The only thing needed to make it a living, throbbing proposition is a great political movement of capitalists based on its denial. Such a movement is that which, as the opposition to Mr. Chamberlain's new departure, has started under the slogan of "the cheap loaf in danger."

The "cheap loaf" did not leave the difference in price in the pockets of the wage earners. The difference went into the pockets of the capitalist employers. The share that Labor receives of its own product depends upon the laws that govern its merchandise qualities. The price of merchandise falls, despite all, if its quantity increases. Wages is the name given to the price of Labor. Where the merchandise Labor grows above the demand, wages go down. The merchandise Labor overstocks the Labor market, becomes more of a drug day by day. The improved machinery and plant, together with the concentration of capitalist forces, keep the stream of superfluous Labor flowing ever steady and ever deeper into the Labor market.

The workingman who once has this foundation principle of the class struggle firmly in his head, such a workingman will be no man's fool—whether of the English or the American Chamberlains and their opponents in the sham battles of capitalism.

AN ILLUSTRATIVE INCIDENT.

The following incident took place at the convention of the Republican wing of the municipal "good government" or Fusion forces in this city, held at the Grand Central Palace on the 23d instant, and which nominated Low for Mayor:

"When Col. Dady got to the enclosure where the 409 delegates had seats he had lost his ticket. He fumbled through his pockets, couldn't find it and pulled out his bankbook to see if it had slipped into that.

"'Here, this ought to identify me. I'm Dady,' said the Colonel, exhibiting the bankbook to the man at the gate.

"'That'll do,' said the guard."

Every workingman should cut out this passage, paste it in his hat, and digest it. So should every citizen of intelligence.

It is bankbooks that run the political machines of the dominant political parties of the land. Whether the machine be a State machine, or a national machine, or yet a municipal machine, it matters not; capital runs it. Nor does capital run anything "for its health." No more than capital runs factories for its health, does it run political machines. It runs the one and the other for profit. It runs the one and the other for the sake of capital, that is, for the sake of fastening and entrenching the rule of the plunderer upon the plundered.

The Col. Dady incident, occurring as it did at a municipal convention of the metropolis of the land, and at a convention, at that, that sails under the colors of "no politics in municipalities," emphasizes the above truth.

As "government" can not choose but be class government under capitalism, the political conventions may well be tested by the "tickets of admission." Where capitalism rules and is meant to be upheld, bankbooks are the tickets of admission, or are that in which the tickets are resolvable. In such conventions, not the welfare of the people, least of all of the workingman, is considered. The only thing considered is the capitalist class.

What workingman would vote for such a ticket—unless he is kept in darkest ignorance?

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

It has taken a long time. But it is coming. Large areas of the negro population are beginning to feel and to say so that the Booker T. Washington crusade is not the crusade that will uplift the negro. The Presbytery of Philadelphia has been the latest to utter itself. It has gone further than any other colored body so far in denunciation. It has pronounced "Booker Washington's popularity" as a "popularity that helps not the freed men but that helps Booker Washington and the Tuskegee Institute." While such opposition is not yet intelligent, it is the first step thereto.

Booker T. Washington undertook the negro question from a totally false standpoint. He insisted in looking upon it, not as a sub-division of the Social Question, as the "negro question" is in fact, but as a race question. In so far, his theory differs in nothing from that of most of his adversaries. Had he simply stuck to the theory and not sought to draw conclusions, he would not have reached the popularity that he did reach with the capitalist class—from Carnegie down. But he drew conclusions. His conclusion was that the negro had to be turned into a skilled mechanic. Whatever conclusion is drawn from false premises must be false also. In this instance the falseness of the conclusion, and, inferentially, of the premises also jumped in exactly with the needs and the stress of the capitalist class, who thereupon boomed Mr. Washington, and even put him on their pension list.

The situation is this. The capitalist class of the land is finding out the truth of Lincoln's dictum to the effect that tho' you may cheat all the people some time, and some people all the time, you can not cheat all the people all the time. Our capitalist class has been cheating the whole working class. This is mainly white. It is finding out that it can not cheat them all the time. Many are risen. Many more are rising. In this dilemma the capitalist class must turn to docile Labor. Where shall it find such? Import it from China? That would arouse too immediate a resistance. Conquer 10,000,000 Filipino cheap labor? That was tried; but the conquered failed to knuckle under with the meekness that was expected. Booker T. Washington then hove in sight. His Tuskegee is worth all the pensions that the Carnegies can bestow upon it. It and he are expected to rear the industrial army that American capitalism imagines it can save its neck with against the uprising white Labor of the land.

It follows that the opponents of Booker T. Washington, who think he should teach more religion and less carpentering, are as mistaken as he. It follows also, that both Mr. Washington and his paymasters will find out the truth of the saying that you can not buy from one person what belongs to many.

While the opposition in the colored camp to Booker T. Washington has taken long to come, it HAS come; while it is far from intelligent, it WILL become intelligent.

REFERRED TO NEAL DOW AND ANANIAS.

In pursuit of the wise policy of periodically making the rounds of the so-called press of the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party, we come to-day to the Milwaukee (Wis.) "Social Democratic Herald." Seeing the smallness of the circulation of these "presses," it is unlikely that the public is well informed upon them. These periodical rounds serve a general purpose. The public may learn, and the Socialist Labor Party will feel encouraged.

The "Social Democratic Herald" of the 19th instant has among its editorial items the following two squibs:

"A writer in the 'Alliance of the Rockies,' who does not sign his name, makes the proposal that the Socialists make no presidential nomination, as, 'in the transformation from our present state to Socialism, the president and the presidency can be legally and utterly ignored.' If De Leon doesn't get jealous of our people before long, it will be a wonder!"

Can anyone make head or tail of the "reasoning" in this conclusion? Or is there any wit in it?

The passage is reverently referred to the shades of Neal Dow, the father and founder of Prohibitionism. He, who sounded all the depths and shoals of alcoholism, he may be able to explain the meaning of such maudlin "argument."

The second passage is this:

"A communication from the secretary of the International Socialist Bureau at Brussels was read at the recent convention of the Italian Socialists in Hoboken, N. J., in which it was stated that the Socialist party was its American representative, and that the S. L. P. was not recognized."

With a deep reverence this morsel is referred to the shades of Ananias. No such letter was read at any such convention. The letter there read from the International Socialist Bureau was to the effect that the Bureau was in weekly receipt of communications from the Socialist party, but had so far received none from the Socialist Labor Party. Who but Ananias, who sounded all the depths and shoals of mendacity, is equal to the task of bestowing proper appreciation upon such an editorial paragraph?

The above two paragraphs from the "Social Democratic Herald" illustrate not merely the mental calibre of the private owners of the so-called Socialist party; the paragraphs also illustrate the mental attitude of the gentlemen towards the Socialist Labor Party. Theirs is the mental attitude of Macbeth towards Banquo. The fraudulent usurper never felt at ease: there was that within him that told him the days of his usurpation were numbered, and Banquo sat heavy on his brain. As in Banquo's, so in the S. L. P.'s royalty of nature reigns that which the gentlemen fear. They know 'tis much it dares, and, that, to that dauntless temper of its mind, it hath a wisdom that doeth guide its valour to act in safety. Under the S. L. P., their genius is rebuked. The only difference is that Macbeth did kill Banquo, whereas when the day of killing shall come, it is the triumphant S. L. P. that will wield, not the midnight assassin's dagger, but the historic executioner's axe. Conscience is a wondrous element. No wonder the Bogus Socialist Party, like another Macbeth, can, in its self-reproaching and heated brain, only see the S. L. P., and is driven to aim aimless blows at the invulnerable body.

In the meantime, let the shades of Neal Dow and Ananias take charge.

[P. S.—Preliminary to completer information, the preliminary information may be here imparted that two shining lights of the Social Democratic party—Budin, alias Budjianoff, and Pollock—have just got out, as lawyer and notary public, an injunction for an employer against his employes, the Ladies' Waistmakers' Union in this city. The details, tho' attempted to be suppressed by that scabby party will be given in full.]

LIFT THE FLAG.

(Air—The Legacy.)
(Moore's Irish Melodies.)
(Written for The Daily and Weekly People by James Connolly.)

Lift that flag and tenderly guard it,
Guard it as a lover would his love.
Ours be the shame if aught debarred it
Freely planting our ranks above.
Raise that pledge of our hope, and, daring
All that the tyrant can do or essay,
Strike, and the fetters our class is wearing
From the limbs of Labor shall pass away

Ground that flag, for, brothers, 'tis ours,
Ours the life blood that gave it its hue,
For us it waved through darkest hours,
Waiting till Labor its destiny knew.
Hail that flag, now floating on high,
Free as the eagle flies to the sun,
Token and sign that Men shall die,
But Freedom persist till all is won.

Pledge that flag, my brothers, your glasses
Never were drained to a holier toast,
Never shall time know as it passes
A grander mission than Labor can boast;
Fill up the glass, no stinted measure
Will serve to toast this day with me
The cause we love, the hope we treasure,
The flag that beckons to Liberty.

* * *

For some time past it has been known that employers' associations have kept a card system containing a record of all their employes, as furnished by members. When an employe is employed by a firm, the secretary of the employers' association is notified. The result is that the employe's record is looked up, and if he is obnoxious in any way,—if he secures more wages than he did in his former position, or is known as an agitator,—he is discharged. This system is quite intricate and expensive, necessitating a central bureau, with professional help, to which frequent reports must be made, and from which frequent reports must be issued.

The textile employers of Philadelphia, it seems, do not care to be bothered by the card systems as maintained by employers generally. They have, as a result of the recent strike, hit upon a simpler method that must be maintained by employes. They require that every person applying for a position with them should show a so-called reference card. This card must be signed by the applicant's last employer. Of course, it tells at once whether, from the standpoint of the employer, the applicant is worthy of employment or not.

The employes call the reference card a blacklisting scheme. That is what it most assuredly is. The question is, how will they overcome it?

The report of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, shows that gross earnings were $47,296,077, the largest ever known. This will make interesting reading to the trainmen of the road whose wages were "increased" so that they collectively received less than they did prior to the increase, while the number of men on the crews were reduced, thus compelling them to work harder than ever before.

The manufacturers of Fox River Valley, including many Wisconsin and Illinois towns, left Chicago to avoid the labor troubles prevalent in that city. Now they are busy formulating plans to suppress unions and agitators and drive them out of Fox River Valley. Someone ought to decorate the sapient gentleman with medals. Any Socialist would have told them that wherever the antagonistic relations of employer and employe exist, there is bound to be "labor troubles." The interests of capitalist and laborer are not identical. A change of location will not make them so, either. The sooner the Fox River Valley manufacturers realize this the sooner will they save the expenses of removal.

President Hadley of Yale in his opening address to the students, said that a man who wishes to do his duty in the world has two tasks before him. He must work out his own life's problems, and he must help those about him to work out theirs. This is impossible under capitalism, which, in practice, compels a man to take advantage of the problems of others and profit by them. Think of the coal barons aiding the miners to work out their life's problems!

A Syracuse utopian is going to take 1,000 persons to the wilds of Montana and work out economic reforms there. One thousand people in a utopian oasis can't escape the scorching sands of capitalism which surround them. The social question cannot be solved by going to Montana's wilds, for the capitalist system is everywhere in this country.

The legislature of Alabama has passed an anti-boycott bill, which provides severe punishment for the publishing of blacklists or for picketing or boycotting. The pure and simple unions of the state fought the bill hard. Sammy Gompers can now refer to its passage as one of the triumphs of the policy of influencing legislation, adopted by organized labor.

THE TELLURIDE STRIKE

Telluride, Colo., Sept. 20.—This place is located in the San Juan country. Nowhere have men been more loyal to their union than the men here. These undeveloped workingmen have acted in the past true to their craft instincts and the local leaders are despised by the class in power and loved by the men who belong to the union.

Due to conditions that the Socialist Labor Party as a party is not responsible for, the fakirs here have created somewhat of a prejudice against certain men in our movement, but men can only be loyal to any cause that is not on solid ground until they wake up and see different.

At present in Telluride, the mills and mines are closed, due to a lockout. The miners, prior to the lockout, working eight hours, wanted to see the other men of their class, who work ten and twelve hours in the mills, get eight hours also, so they joined hands with these men. As they see the thing, the interest of the mill men is the same as that of the smelter men, so everything is tied up entirely, some hands going to hunt a master in other places, while others remain to see the finish.

The A. L. U. and the Western Federation of Miners have procured two lodging houses where the slaves are housed for $2 per month, and one eating house where they pay $2.50 per week, every man working in the kitchen one day a week. These men go about their work with the same spirit as an S. L. P. man mounting the stand to speak. The writer came to Telluride to speak in the interest of the class movement. Last Monday I started to speak, but was ordered to move from in front of one of the little business men's store. He made a complaint and I was ordered to move on. I went into the street. A warrant was issued for my arrest but was not served that day. The next day I commenced speaking, and after talking for about 15 minutes I was run in. I got bail. Five men were talking off the box and were arrested and put in jail. I was again run in to the city bastile.

While there the president and secretary of the Miners' Union went to the Mayor and told him, after shaking the money under his nose: "By God you cannot keep this man in this place. He speaks for the working class, and when he speaks for the working class he speaks for the members of our union."

The local union immediately sent over the range to Durango for a lawyer, and the cases were tried.

On two charges against me for violating the city ordinance I was found guilty for first offense and fined $100 and costs, second, $60 and costs.

We have taken an appeal before the County Court, which sits next Wednesday.

On every street corner we hear those words "One union and one political party for and by the working class."

Now, in conclusion I would say to my class in the Rockies—and nowhere can we see our class slaughtered more than in the Rocky Mountains—at Telluride the Lone Tree Cemetery is a witness to the fact—there we see members of the working class buried who have not lived their lives, killed and suffocated at the early age of 21 to 35 years.

You have placed a marble shaft over the remains of a man who was true to his class as he saw the light. You have erected a monument to the memory of one of your class which speaks of your love for your class. You have expressed a noble sentiment in the words cut upon his tombstone as follows:

"In the world's broad field of battle;
In the Bivouac of Life,
Be not like dumb driven cattle,
Be a hero in the strife."

Then, let us crystaliize our sentiments and efforts into class-conscious action; and be not as we are to-day, divided; the coal miners under a contract sending union coal into mills that are operating during the strike, the unions, thus, with the false teachings of the United Mine Workers and the Western Federation, being put at each others throats, the wageslaves meanwhile getting the worst of it. Let us ask ourselves: "Why this division, why this turmoil?"

We can come to only one conclusion and that is to recognize that the only political party that can fight a clean cut fight in the political arena in the interest of our class is the Socialist Labor Party; that the only economic organization that can truly represent us in the shop and mine is the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance founded on the principle of the class struggle. Throw aside, then, the ignorant misleaders of our class and the wilful hirelings of the capitalist, and organize with us upon class lines. The battle is on, let us do our duty by ourselves and our class and we will soon be free.

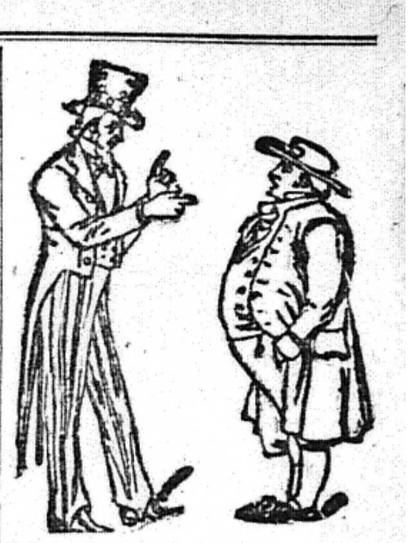
Philip Veal.

* * *

Reports from London state that the high price of cotton, resulting in the closing of mills has reduced to the verge of starvation many of the operatives of Lancashire.

"It is impossible to foresee the end," says the secretary of the Operative Cotton Spinners' Trade Union. "Our members are suffering acutely. In Blackburn alone there are 7,000 on the relief list."

Scenes like this are duplicated at Lowell, Mass., whenever there is an industrial crisis, or a strike. Still the textile workers continue to support capitalism. When will they turn about and support Socialism?



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Socialists would make decidedly more progress if they would do a certain thing.

UNCLE SAM—Which?

B. J.—They should define accurately the Co-Operative Commonwealth.

U. S.—How define?

B. J.—They should describe accurately how things will be instituted, the organization of society, ho wthe various wheels will look and how they will operate. Do you catch on?

U. S.—Guess I do.

B. J.—You agree?

U. S.—Let's see. You know all about Columbus, don't you?

B. J.—I know some; he discovered America.

U. S.—Do you know, too, that he went from court to court, from country to country, stating his conclusion that by traveling westward he would strike land?

B. J.—Exactly.

U. S.—Was he believed by all who heard him?

B. J.—No, indeed; he had a hard time of it to make people understand the soundness of his views.

U. S.—Now, imagine if some smarty like yourself had drawn him aside and whispered confidentially to him: "Columbus, you are not making any great headway in convincing people. You would make decidedly more progress if you would draw up a map of the land that you say lies westward; point out exactly how the coast looks; point out where the mountains rise and how high; the lakes, the rivers, the plains, the highlands. If you did that people would soon be converted." How do you imagine Columbus would have looked upon that friendly adviser?

B. J.—He must have looked upon him as anyone does at a donkey braying.

U. S.—Correct, and why?

B. J.—Why? Because it was suggesting an impossibility.

U. S.—And so is your suggestion. Columbus reasoned that, the world being round, if you traveled westward you were bound to reach land, though the exact shape of the land could not be described. Likewise, the Socialist. He reasons that the system of the ownership must tally with the system of operation of the tools of production. When the tools were so small that each individual could operate them, they were owned individually, i. e., privately. Now they have become so gigantic that they neither can be nor are operated individually; they are operated collectively, consequently they must be owned—

B. J.—As collectively as they are operated!

U. S.—As the whole nation now collectively operates its land and capital, so should and will the whole nation, and not a set of individuals, be the owners thereof. The Socailist was foolish if he went a step further than to show what is coming and why. Like Columbus, he says the Co-Operative Commonwealth lies ahead of us, and, like Columbus, who never attempted to give the details of the land, the Socialists will refuse to palm off dreams for facts.

B. J.—I see.

U. S.—But look you here. Between the Socialist and Columbus there is this difference. Europe could have gone on without the discovery of America; but, civilization cannot go on without the Co-Operative Commonwealth. That Socialist would be wasting his time who did not concentrate all his efforts in the endeavor to demonstrate that Socialism is inevitable if society is not to suffer shipwreck, and no sensible man wants or needs further information on the subject than the broad outline of the public ownership of all that is needed for producing the necessities of life. Leave the Socialists alone. They know just what they are about.

* * *

With 6,500 electrical workers laid off at Lynn, Mass., and Schenectady, N. Y.—5,000 in the first-named place, 1,500 in the second—with 20,000 glass workers idle in Indiana and Ohio, with 27,000 miners at Wilkesbarre, Pa., on half time or entirely unemployed and the thousands upon thousands of furnace and other men without work in the steel and iron centers of the country, who can have any doubts on the question of "the permanence of propserity"?

The capitalist political pot is boiling. The workingman is the good, juicy thing that is in it. When will the workingman cease feeding the capitalist class with his votes? When will he stir up that pot and put something in it for himself and his class?

Japanese capitalists at Austin, Texas, are preparing to manufacture sake, a deadly intoxicant, from rice. Capital will murder, providing the profits warrant it.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, beside their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

IRISH SOCIALIST REPUBLICAN PARTY.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—As you are perhaps aware, there has lately been very stormy times in Ireland in connection with the I. S. R. P. We have an attempt to disrupt the party by the wholesale resignation of an element which made the pretext of its resignation the charges of "bossing" against Comrade Connolly, said bossing consisting in his insistance on our duty to our American subscribers.

This was followed by an attempt to form a new party, mainly composed of men who believe in S. L. P. principles everywhere except in Ireland.

This new party took to itself the name of Socialist Labor Party in order, presumably to trade on the reputation gained by your party in America and the new party in Great Britain.

The I. S. R. P. however still lives and will breast the storm.

In view of those circumstances and in order to forestall any effort which may be made to exploit our past reputation by our present enemies the I. S. R. P. has passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the I. S. R. P. proclaims itself to be the Irish section of the Socialist Labor Party and accepts as its future organization the following platform rule and standing orders.

Yours fraternally,
Michael Rafferty, Secretary.

P. S.—Comrade Connolly sails this week for the States. He has the well-wishes of the party here, who are all sorry for losing such a good comrade.

Dublin, Sept. 15.

WAGES AND SOCIALISM.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—The Socialist Labor Party battery was planted Saturday, September 12, between the holy jumpers, who were entertaining a large crowd by their antics in shouting for Jesus and prohibition, and the skulking, criminal, "Socialist Party." These gentry were having everything their own way, while Bernine talked for an hour to barely a dozen, most of the time speaking to the empty air. It certainly was discouraging.

Bernine finally got down to recover his breath. Some of the comrades were in favor of moving to some other corner, but Bernine refused, saying he would stay and fight it out if it took all summer.

The Kang speaker, by this time, was asking for questions; and, in answer to a question put by a comrade, was explaining to the crowd that De Leon was the whole S. L. P., with the exception of three or four lunatics in Indianapolis.

He said the difference between the S. L. P. and the S. P. was shown by the union smashing tactics of the S. L. P., while the S. P., recognizing the importance of the union, went inside and taught socialism.

At this juncture Bernine asked the speaker if he might ask a question. The speaker informed him that only one question would be answered. Then Bernine asked him why the Boot and Shoe Workers of St. Louis were demanding a convention? The speaker said he did not know and called Bernine a cur.

Bernine then asked the crowd to come around his chair while he would explain. About half the crowd came and listened, while Bernine explained the cause of the demand for a convention, stating at the same time that the "Toiler," a paper published at Lafayette, in the interest of the S. P., carried the ad of Tobin's crooked label.

The crowd began to catch on; so did the S. P. speaker. Bernine paused long enough to hear him explain that this calling a convention was purely an economic question, and had nothing to do with politics or a political party.

After this break it was plain sailing. Bernine showed up the ignorance and the crookedness of the S. P. Bernine had the crowd until almost eleven o'clock, while the S. P. speakers talked to barely two dozen.

Questions came thick and fast, Bernine answering to the evident satisfaction of the crowd. Among the points made was that of O'Grady going up and down the country preaching Socialism and saying that under Socialism wages would be raised and street car fares reduced.

Bernine said: "Under the rule of the working class we cannot say precisely what the working class will do; but, it is fair to presume that the working class will take up the social forces as they find them and would use them in the interest of workers. Now, wages is a social force through which the capitalist class fleece the workers. You all understand that usuary existed under the feudal system and that the capitalist class took up that force and moulded it until it became interest; and, while the word usury still remains in the language, the practice of it is regarded as criminal, and the chattel loan shark who loans you ten dollars on your furniture and tries to collect seventeen dollars has no standing in court.

"Under the rule of the working class he who would try to cheat a worker by offering him wages, or he who would attempt to revive the wage system, would be regarded as a criminal. Now, he who tried to teach the workers that under Socialism wages will be higher and merchandise cheaper is either ignorant of social forces or else he is a criminal and a traitor to the working class.

"The Socialist Labor Party proceeds upon the principle that wage slavery will be abolished and that the worker will take instead of wages the proceeds of labor. The production of merchandise will cease while production will go on for use."

Some one asked why De Leon was given such a prominent position in the party. Bernine answered by saying: "Suppose you were going to build a building of brick, whom would you employ to lay the brick, a common laborer one who knew nothing of laying brick?" The answer came from all parts of the crowd, "A brick layer!" "That's it. You would employ a skilled man, a brick layer. Now, it so happened that De Leon is the ablest man in the party, a man with a full knowledge of the labor movement. A man skilled in the science of economics, a man skilled in scientific Socialism. That man was elected by the party as editor of The Daily-Weekly People, the official organ of the party."

The "Socialist" Party has abundance of funds and lots of speakers, local and from other points. Ben Hanford, of your city, will be here in a week to orate for the S. P. in this city and State. Debs spoke for them yesterday, almost every former Populist is with them. Their speeches are of the former Populist sort, too—only that the word People's Party is replaced by the words Socialist Party. Otherwise it is the same set. E. V.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 10.

CORRIGAN IN BALTIMORE.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—A week ago Wednesday night the members of Section Baltimore, S. L. P., held a successful lecture on Socialism, at 1011 E. Baltimore street, Labor Lyceum, with Comrade Corregan as the speaker. More than 50 persons were present, all new faces. The best part of it was that only two of the crowd left before the lecture was over.

Comrade Meyer, the chairman, opened the meeting with a few well chosen remarks, and then introduced the speaker. Comrade Corregan reviewed the history of the Democratic and Republican parties for the last thirty years, showing them both to be rotten and corrupt, and at all times determined to hold the workers in submission ,in their present state known as wage slavery.

Corregan quoted fact after fact to prove his assertions, and, as he scored point after point, you could see that the working men present were men, and not cattle, as the two old parties think they are, and treat them as such, for the applause that greeted the speaker as he scored would do the Revolutionists good to hear.

The speaker went on to show the working class that, under the present system, they were as much a commodity as bones or rags, as they only had their labor power to sell, and sell that they had to, or starve to death. Also, that the same law that governed all other commodities, governed them in the sale of their labor power, viz.: the law of supply and demand.

Corregan warned the working class not to be carried away by the so-called Trust issue of the reactionary element represented by the Democratic Party. It was not the Trust that was the cause of their degradation, but the private ownership of the land and tools, or machinery, which it was necessary for man to possess in order to enable him to provide for his wants.

The Trust was a good thing, but the workingman must get into the Trust with all his class, the working class, and be part owners of it. In order to accomplish this in an intelligent manner, the members of the working class must unite under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party and S. T. & L. A., and cast their ballot on Election Day for the co-operative commonwealth, where every man, woman and child will be well fed, clothed and sheltered.

At the close of the lecture questions were in order. One workingman asked what was the difference between the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Party. The speaker explained to him, quoting instances of the corruption of the "Socialist" Party.

Well, to make a long story short and to show you the working class is awakening fast and takes great interest in what the S. L. P. speakers have to say, would say that there was only two left the hall, the audience, with the exceptions already noted, remaining till near 11:30 o'clock. We sold twelve pamphlets, and received three applications for membership; while two Socialist members, in talking to our members after the meeting, told them that they never knew about the corruption in their party, as it was never published in what they call "their" papers.

We pointed them out the fact that these papers were owned by private individuals, and it was to the interest of these individuals not to publish the facts regarding this corruption, as they were in it for profits, and not for the love of Socialism.

Apropos of this subject, it may not be amiss to state that some workingmen present, who were strangers to our members, declared they were readers of the Weekly People. They did not like the paper at first, but do now, that they understand it.

We distributed the leaflet "What is the Difference?" That leaflet is worrying the "Socialists," alias Social Democrats, very much.

Up and at them, comrades, all along the fire line, and don't forget to spread "The Difference" and push our official organ, The People, and victory wil be ours.

Yours, Press Committee Section.
Baltimore, Md., Sept. 20.

THE CAMPAIGN DOWN SOUTH.

To The Daily and Weekly People—Section Roanoke held a fine meeting last night at their old stand on the Market Square. We had an interested audience of over 200, who listened to us for nearly two hours. We distributed a quantity of leaflets and sold eight copies of "What Means This Strike?"

Comrade Smith acted as chairman, and opened the meeting in good shape with some strong and convincing remarks, which very soon attracted the crowd who had gathered around a colored sky pilot. After he got through, and while waiting for Comrade Downey, who was to make the principle address, I gave them a few lines to hold their attention, and by the time our comrade arrived we had a good-sized audience for him.

Comrade Downey made a capital talk, showing what called forth the Demo-Republican parties and proving clearly that from none other than the ranks of labor could come the S. L. P.; also knocking out completely the capitalistic claim that they feed the working class and proving to the satisfaction of the audience that the working class feed and clothe all and that they were so darned honest they were satisfied with one-fifth, while they voted their masters the other four-fifths of what they produced.

The audience enjoyed immensely the rough handling our comrade gave a Republican wage slave who claimed that the G. O. P. was the only friend of the working class. He soon found he had struck a snag and slid; however, one of his friends, who stayed on till the meeting adjourned, commenced to address the few of the audience who remained, trying to show them that the late Mr. McKinley had been the savior of the working class. I cut him short by telling him that if he wished to discuss that question, we would divide time with him at our next meeting on Saturday evening. He agreed, and if he keeps his word, look out for some fun!

The Democrats at their primary, held yesterday, nominated Judge Phlegar as their candidate for state senator. He, when receiver for the Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke Company, got an injunction to prevent Hadow & Weber, of the United Mine Workers, from talking to the miners; and when they attempted to do so over the injunction had them laid by the heels.

Altogether I think we will have a very interesting campaign, especially as the Norfolk & Western is driving the cold steel into their thick hides via cutting down expenses, thus giving them time to study the situation. Yours for the cause, H. D. McTier.

Roanoke, Va., Sept. 20.

COLLINS SHOWS WHITE FEATHER.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—During my last two weeks' work here I succeeded in getting sixty-five Weekly People, fourteen Monthly People, and four German party organ subscriptions.

In reference to the announced debate between Comrade Koch and Collins, the kangaroo, will say that Collins showed the white feather, and, as a result of his cowardice, the debate did not take place.

Shall be here in Roanoke two days, then proceed to Springfield, where I shall be perhaps two weeks. Next Sunday, September 27, the comrades of the southern part of the state are coming to Springfield and flood the town with S. L. P. buttons.

I shall be with them, and do all in my power to further the interests of the Party. Charles Pierson.

Roanoke, Va., Sept. 21.

ERIN'S HOPE.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—An unwelcome incident, that is unwelcome to the politicians who run the patriotic Irish meetings, occured last night at the gatherings that were held at Carnegie Hall and the Academy of Music to celebrate the Robert Emmett anniversay. While unwelcome to the Irish politicians who live by hoodwinking their compatriots, it was one that goes to show what can be done to get S. L. P. literature into the hands of workingmen by those who are willing to put a little energy into the work.

As the crowd of Irishmen were entering the Academy of Music, a little band of six sturdy fighters from the First, Third and Fifth Assembly Districts, Comrades Keenan, P. Walsh, J. Reilly, J. Hand, R. Downes and Kelly, flitted around among them offering for sale the S. L. P. pamphlet "Erin's Hope." The result was the sale of 87 books.

Later, when the Carnegie Hall audience were coming out, the same thing was done, and 75 more copies sold, making a total of 162. One yearly subscription to The Weekly People was also secured.

This is the sort of work that should be done by all comrades wherever an opportunity offers. Whenever gatherings of this kind occur comrades should be on hand with pamphlets and push the sale of them among the workingmen. The results will show the difference between talking and working.

Faugh-a-ballagh, comrades! Clear the way for the Socialist Republic by charging upon the cobwebs and sweeping them from the brains of the poor omadhauns who swallow the rot dished out to them by lawyers, politicians, and rum-selling ward-heelers, who hope to keep them always in ignorance. Above is one of the ways of doing it.

Owney Na Coppal.

New York, Sept. 21.

A SKIRMISH AMONG LONGSHOREMEN.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Being a member of Local 271, International Longshoremen's and Transport Workers' Union, I had at the last meeting, a very interesting and pleasing scrap with some important members of the "Socialist" Party, generally called "the Kangs" or "Knights of the Torch." I had the satisfaction (our local often permitting to use a little Socialist speech once in a while), of giving those "brothers" a little rubbing down, thereby bringing their propaganda for the S. P. to a somewhat sudden and unpleasant stop. The outcome of this little debate has been somewhat useful, as you will find below.

In entering the union I was, perhaps, a little hastily elected a member of the grievance committee (by the way, a very unpleasant office, consisting of receiving and settling every petty complaint of difficulties amongst the members and larger and more important matters against the respective company, which, as the union is at present not recognized by the same, does really not add any butter on our daily bread).

Having been notified by Branch 2, S. L. P., to state my position and to act according to our constitution, which allows no member in its ranks, to fill any standing office in any union outside of the S. L. P., I therefore finished such work as our committee had on hand and handed in my resignation, which was laid over to the next general meeting.

This was too good an opportunity for every Kangaroo to pass by (by the way, there are quite some, while I am the only S. L. P. pebble on the beach, in our organization), so they rose and jumped on me as well as on our tactics and those of the S. T. & L. A. Well, I was waiting for it and gave them plenty of rope.

The recording secretary of our local (by the way, a good, honest character, and running on the torch ticket as Mayor of Hoboken), started in to get a whack at the brick in the hat and got a little injured.

He stated, with much impressiveness, how the S. L. P. were smashing unions right and left, how its speakers and those of the S. T. & L. A. attacked every union and as this case showed, injured the unions, (what a bouquet) by forbidding its members to fill any important offices in pure and simple unions. On the other hand, what a great friend the S. P. had been to organized labor, how its members rushed into the unions, to agitate for Socialism, that its members accepted all offices and had done and would do to the best of their ability, to push organized labor.

It took me only a short time to reply and I answered these charges to the satisfaction of the members present. With such splendid proof and corrupt examples as the well known names and characters of Sammp Gompers, Powderly, Sargent, Mitchell and "Brother" Parks, I explained the wisdom of the National Convention in adding this important clause to our constitution, that members of the S. L. P. should not fill any responsible and standing office in any pure and simple union.

I proved this further, by throwing light on the dirty records of two local labor fakirs, the first, Mr. Steigleiter, member, later officer of the carpenters local,, Democratic politician, captain of the militia, finally building inspector. The second, Mr. Schwenke, member and officer of Cigarmakers Local, No. 8, assistant organizer of American Federation of Labor, Democratic henchman of Mayor Lankering, traitor to his local, honored and recompensated by Mayor Laukering for his valuable services in his local by engaging him in his New York factory. And (how sweet!) both fakirs still members of their locals.

Bringing up the fact that, while the bulk of the S. P. consisted mainly of lawyers, ministers, millionaires and other direct or indirect enemies of labor, sprinkled with some ignorant or crooked workingmen, our Party, the S. L. P., counted only workingmen in its ranks, united and willing to follow its tactics and principles, fighting its way against capital and its tools, against press, church and even its labor lieutenants, to the finish.

Well, I did my friends up in good shape, ending with offering to debate with any candidate of the S. P. before a special called meeting for our trade.

This was not exactly what they wanted; so some member moved that a meeting should be held on next Sunday at 2 p. m., at 110 Grand street (headquarters) to be open only to longshoremen of the locals, speakers to be furnished from the S. L. P. by H. Schreck, from the S. P. by Charles Kichu, and some other speaker by R. Brass. As I have been told, that Comrade Corregan will take our end of the scrap, every one of the boys will believe that something will drop.

So here goes for a jolly time between the arm and hammer and the torch, and may the best man win.

Henry F. Shreck.

Hoboken, Sept. 22.

TWO "SOCIALIST" MEETINGS.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Until a few days ago I had thought of both the kangaroo and Utopian Social Democrat movements as representing more or less necessary phases in the development of American Socialism. Two meetings which it has been my privilege to attend lately have served to dispel this view. I say "privilege," because to the student of social science every new and striking social phenomenon is interesting, however disgusting it may be.

The first meeting was on the lower East Side of New York. I had just left an S. L. P. meeting, where Comrade Curtis, in his interesting way, was explaining the nature of value and working class politics to the assembled wage earners. As I neared Second avenue I saw a banner bearing the arm and dust-raiser.

The locality was quieter than is usual on the East Side, and a large crowd surrounded the orator. The opportunity of listening to a real live New York kangaroo was not to be missed. I postponed an important matter and pushed in close to get all there was. Five sentences showed that he was a push-cart peddler. Not that there is any especial ignominy clinging to that sometimes strenuous calling. But equally evident was the fact that his "Socialism" had not raised his intellect above his business by a hair's breadth.

A heart-rending tale, punctuated by furious gestures, about a mine disaster somewhere, brought tears to the peddler's eyes. Then followed a pictorial description of the nuptial ceremonies lately taking place at the home of one of the Vanderbilts (our orator, meanwhile, at thought of the silver plate and juicy roasts, drying his eyes).

This was followed by a thrilling narrative of a battle fought between a tenement house woman and a skeleton, in which the skeleton seemed to get the better of it. Still I listened, vainly hoping that something about Socialism or the working class struggle for liberty might still be touched upon. But there was no suggestion of the cause of all the evil; not a hint about Socialism except the printed word on the banner. The wage working class might never have existed; his speech would have applied as well to the Sultan and his slaves or a tribe of orang-outangs on the Upper Niger.

I will admit that I did not remain to hear the peroration. In anger I forgot the luminous aspect of this street show. Such an individual—unwashed mentally and physically—representing Socialism, the Hope of Humanity, to the workers! Words fail me. Go and see and hear and smell.

The second meeting was at Cleveland on September 14. Always on the lookout for opportunities to study the psychology of the crowd, I made for a little knot of people gathered about a soap box on the west side of the Square, the "Forum" of Cleveland. It, too, was a "Socialist" meeting.

The speaker appeared much the worse for wear. While talking about the high buildings his voice trembled and broke. "Perhaps he has sacrificed his health and strength for the cause," I thought. (Later Conrade Goarke explained that he had just been on a three-days' drunk.)

He spoke touchingly of his religious aspirations and assured us that the Lord was on his side. Of course, we were glad to learn that somewhere the kangs had somebody really worth something on their side. But the closing sentence was an epitome of the creed of the apologizing Utopianism so prevalent among Western intellectuals who have "Socialistic" tendencies.

"Read Bellamy's 'Looking Backward,'" he said, "and find out about the new social system which we are proud to say is supported by William Dean Howells, Grant Allen, William Morris, Emile Zola and Leo Tolstoi." The reason he did not add the names of Ralp Waldo Emerson, Charles Dickens, John Calvin and Plato was, I presume, because he did not think of them at that moment.

"Oh," said Comrade Goerke, "the fellow came up to our hall last winter, and, claiming to be a Socialist, made a fair speech. Some of the boys, out of mere pity for him, as he was destitute, helped him out. Then he engaged to speak for the kangaroos during the summer every day at 12:30 p. m. on the Square. Last week, when he was on one of his three-days' drunks, I asked one of Max Hayes' disciples whether it wasn't rather expensive to hire such a man. 'We pay him by the piece,' he answered, 'so we don't lose anything.'"

(a) How fortunate it is that the real Socialist movement has shaken these vermine from its garments.

(b) How unfortunate it is that so large a number of workingmen permit such intellectual and moral prostitues to thrive on their dues and admission fees.

(c) How evident it is that this heterogeneous mass of folk, dirty and clean, gullible and shrewd, cannot hold together during the test which the next five years' fighting will bring upon us all. Frank Bohn.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Sept. 17.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Inclosed find $5, for which you will please send me a block of prepaid subscriptions. This is bought by the following members of Branch Yonkers:

Joseph H. Sweeney	$1.00
J. Orme	1.00
P. Wegener	1.00
S. Fischman	1.00
R. W. Gaffney	1.00

This makes three blocks for Branch Yonkers, and more will be sent for within a few days. Those members who can advance a dollar or more and have not yet joined this Weekly People movement are requested to be present at 14 Getty Square, on Sunday at 10.30 a. m. without fail. J. Fischman.

Yonkers, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1903.

THE RETAIL DELIVERY CLERKS.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—We are a few men employed as clerks in the various branches of the retail business, who take great interest in what The Daily People writes about the retail clerks in general. Last Sunday our conversation was centered upon the article that appeared in The People of that day, entitled "The Retail Delivery Clerks," and, while we approved of the general tenets of the article, we were forced to find fault with its author for failing to squeeze in his five-column article one word for the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Says he:

"It will be a long while before another union of packers is formed (that's his opinion), and when it is it certainly will not be under the patronage of a blind and corrupt body like the American Federation of Labor."

Right you are, brother "agitator." The next union of retail employees will not be under the patronage of the A. F. of L., but under the S. T. & L. A. How long this will take depends upon those who hold similar views to your own on the economic question.

I would advise "Agitator" to read the debate between Daniel De Leon and Job Harriman. Learn the facts therein contained and impart the same to the men working alonside of him.

It is useless to condemn the pure and simple style of trade unionism without showing them a better way to organize. Agitator's way only tends to intensify the hopelessness of which he speaks.

New York City, Sept. 22 Clerk.

HOUSTON ITALIANS OPPOSE SERRATI'S NEUTRALITY.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—The Italians of Section Houston are opposed to the action of the federation and believe that the only thing to do is to stick to the S. L. P. Fraternally,

F. A. Peters.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 21.

WOMEN FARM HANDS.

Massachusetts Finds Them More Tractable and Profitable Than Men.

The following from the New York Commercial presents a new phenomena in the woman question. The cheap wit, regarding the hired man, employed therein, is simply a means of justifying the profitable degradation of woman on Massachusetts farms.

WOMEN FARM HANDS.

"The hired man has toilsomely grunted down to the field wheeling his seed potatoes in a barrow. The Italian woman who is succeeding the hired man on the Massachusetts farm sets the heavy sack on her head and trudges away to the plowed piece.

"The hired man growls about the weather, the grub, the beds and everything else with which he comes in contact. Most of his growling is of the harmless variety, but he has always esteemed the right to growl an alienable one. But the 'new, improved, growlless variety,' as the Massachusetts farmers are calling the Italian woman, takes all that comes to her with a bovine sort of calm and with smiles instead of the particularly black sort of scowls that have characterized the features of the discontented hired man.

"Any Massachusetts farmer will tell the inquirer that for years the hired man has been growing scarcer. Most laboring men prefer cities, and in these days most men of a fair amount of wit have a trade.

"So it has at last got to the pitch where the average laborer takes a job on a farm only when he can get nothing else to do, and is always on the lookout for a place somewhere in town. It is thus that the Italian woman substitute for the Yankee hired man has come into her place.

"Last year several market gardeners catering for the Boston trade saw regularly on their trips to Faneuil Hall Market Italian women trudging through the streets of the North End bearing burdens on their heads that would stagger a donkey. Some of these were carrying away from places where building was going on huge bundles of lumber ends that the contractors had allowed them to pick up.

"'They're certainly good and rugged,' suggested one farmer to his neighbor. 'If they can play truck hoss, I rekin they kin pull weeds and hoe without needing a man to stand over 'em with a pink sunshade and feed 'em ice cream sody.'

"Not long after that several farmers who have places near Boston hired a few Italian women and put them at work in their gardens. One of these men, who does a big business in garden truck and needs considerable help, says:

"'I wouldn't have the old-fashioned hired man around now if I could get him thirteen to a dozen, packed in a crate. Those women stick right to their business, don't have to be pried up every morning, and, most of all, are careful and not wasteful.

"'That accounts for a great deal in market gardening, I tell you. They do all the work that the ordinary hired man can do. They help plow, they hoe, they weed, they cultivate, they pick vegetables and get them ready for market—and in that last work they can beat any man that ever pulled beans. I know of a hundred of those women who are employed right around my place in less than a square mile of territory, and next year there'll be still more of them. I know for a fact that just as fast as the Massachusetts farmers are able to stock up on 'em those women are taking the places of men.'"

GERMAN PARTY PRESS FUND.

Section Lynn, Mass., collected for the fund of the Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung: Peter Hanson, 25c.; Comrade Saham, 25c.; C. Peterson, 25c.; M. J. Quirk, 25c.; M. L. McDaniel, 25c.; M. J. Tracey, 25c.; C. N. Wentworth, 25c.; J. R. Oldham, 25c.; L. Larson, 25c.; J. Ouers, 25c.; J. Hagan, 25c.; H. Manley, 15c.; J. Goodwin, 10c.; total, $3.

M. J. Quirk,
Vine street, Saugus, Mass.

YONKERS OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Open air meetings of the Socialist Labor Party will be held in Getty Square, Yonkers, N. Y., on the dates mentioned, at 8 p. m.

Saturday, Oct. 3.—Speaker: Robert Downs, of New York.

LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

B. J., CLEVELAND, O.—To all appearances, the Gompers crew is bailing its boat with a sieve.

W. W., EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND—Thanks are due you for calling attention to the irreconcilable expressions. The editorial note under letter from Auburn is the deliberate expression on Deville. As to the other, it was in answer to a question touching, not the merits of Deville's work, but the merits of its English translation. That was meant to be approved of, not the work itself, and least of all Deville. The second answer, in so far as it seems to be a judgment on Deville, is unaccountable, except on the theory of either haste and thus an incomplete sentence, or of mutilation of the sentence by the compositor. The first sentence in that second answer bears out the theory.

T. F., DENVER, COLO.—If that is so, what's the difference between the American Labor Union and the S. T. & L. A.? Remember that the A. F. of L. calls the A. L. U. scabs.

H. N., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—The struggle of Corregan is a struggle for free speech. A pure and simple trades union is built upon the theory that the members are free in politics, religion, tastes for ball games, national colors, etc., but only agree to the majority rules on conditions of work. It is otherwise with political parties.

A. L. W., DORCHESTER, MASS.-The figures will have to be carefully verified. Article will then be published.

OTTO STEINHOFF, COLUMBUS, O.—1st. The card "How do you like it?" is a loose and rambling production, and it is aimless. It is a blank cartridge shot. It seems to have been written by some one who caught hold of some S. L. P. literature, yet muffled their point or was afraid to express it.

2d. For all that, and undigested as the arguments are, it could hardly be construed as a violation of Party duty if an S. L. P. man distributed such cards. He should know that there is better literature to distribute. But his action is no violation of Party obligations.

J. J., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The Russian publication "Robotnik" has suspended. Used to be issued in Warsaw—underground.

"Iskra" is published by Paul Axelrod. Address: Acacias, Geneva, Switzerland.

There are other Russian publications of the same nature—"Zaria" and "League of Russian Social Democrats." Same address as "Iskra." Also "Revolutionary Russia," address: M. Bochanovsky, 4 Chemin de la Tour, Geneva, Switzerland. Also "Latest News," address: Abraham Nathanson, 17 Mondem Road, Forest Hill, London, England.

G. K., PITTSBURGH, PA.—There is a bona fide S. L. P. organization in your city. There also is an imitation or bogus one, with its bogusness accentuated by its calling itself "N. E. C. of the S. L. P. pro tem." If you read The People you cannot be taken in.

W. M. C., SEATTLE, WASH.—Can not you be a little more definite? What is the point or issue? Can not make out from what you say.

H. F. W., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Not unless you are prepared to carry case to the appellate court should you take any risks on the courts.

C. W. L., STONINGTON, CT.—The picture is good. Shall use it eventually.

TO THE SEVERAL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—1st. As yet we can see nothing to shout about in the action of the German Social Democracy. The press dispatches started quite full and then simmered down to nothing. Nothing is yet known here to show that the German movement broke loose from its bourgeois radical course. The disciplinarian measure resorted to, any self-respecting party would have to adopt.

2d. Neither the Socialists nor the revolutionary bourgeois of Germany can afford to part company at this stage. They have jointly a big job to perform. Shall take up matter more fully when report is in.

S. C., MINDEN, NEB.—Before you can enjoy "pictures by the old masters," "rare coins," etc., you must have food, clothing, housing, heat, light, transportation, communication—these are the material bases of society. It is the economic laws underlying the production and distribution of these things that determine social systems.

D. R. V., DETROIT, MICH.—A waste of energy? Far from that. The duel between the S. L. P. and the Bogus Socialist party is looked on by hundreds of thousands. They are learning.

F. D. L., TROY, N. Y.—It is a tempest in a tea-pot. Nothing else. Serrati of the Italians had the well-meaning notion that he could keep the Italians free from the row between the S. L. P. and the Socialist party. The notion was visionary, but he was indulged. It is visionary to imagine you can build up a body regardless of the surrounding conditions. If Serrati knew English and had been longer in the country he would have known better. We let him try. What the S. L. P. Italians are doing is but natural. They don't want to talk Socialism through their hats, so they are leaving Serrati to his hobby, and are rejoining the S. L. P.

R. B., PATERSON, N. J.; M. R., HOLYOKE, MASS.—Matter received.

If you receive a sample copy of this paper, it is an invitation to subscribe. Subscription price: 50 cents per year; 25 cents for six months. Address Weekly People, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Secretary, C. A. Weitzel, 256½ Dundas street, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting held at 2-6 New Reade street, with John Donohue in the chair. All members present. The financial report showed receipts in the amount of $164.58; expenditures, $99.27.

Communications: From Los Angeles, Cal., relative to loan certificates and inquiring as to remainder of the debt on the plant. The National Secretary reported that for purpose of a circular about to be issued to the Party, he had made a cast-up of the situation, and considering the notes to be met between now and October 1, and which we are in position to meet, the principal of the debt on machinery will on that day be $4,767. From Albany, N. Y., asking for charter, which was granted. From Boston, Mass., on the matter of loan certificates and general efforts to be made on behalf of the Party press. From California S. E. C., a complaint against L. A. 345, with request to refer same to G. E. B. So ordered. From Philadelphia, Pa., about Party press and the work to be done therefor. From Marion, Ind., reporting election of officers, but neglecting to give address of new organizer. From Daniel S. Law, Center Barnstead, N. H., making application for membership at large, which was granted. From Albany, N. Y., reporting expulsion of Clinton H. Pierce for having joined the kangs. From Los Angeles, Cal., reporting nomination of A. Gillhaus for delegate to S. T. & L. A. convention; ditto from New York, with nomination of S. French, and from Cleveland, with nomination of John D. Goerke. Cleveland also explained in full how the activity of local members is largely absorbed by the work of gathering signatures for the nomination petition lists. From Providence, R. I., asking that De Leon and Corregan be sent to address meetings.

A number of communications were received bearing on the prepaid subscription plan and commending same as calculated to bring good results.

The National Secretary reported that he had secured Comrade U. Frueh to take hold of the management as per instruction of the N. E. C.

Adjourned. Edward C. Schmidt,
Recording Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS S. E. C.

Regular meeting of State Executive Committee, Massachusetts S. L. P., Boston Sept. 13, called to order by the chairman, John R. Oldham. Roll call showed Oldham, Hagan, Coyle, Berry, Enger, Young, Neilsen and Hellberg present and Chester absent. Records of previous meeting read and approved.

Communications from Section Boston inclosing the credentials of Leon Greersman as member of S. E. C. in place of M. D. Fitzgerald. From Dennis McGoff of New Bedford. Section Malden vote on representation to D. A. 19. From Daily People Finance Committee. From Secretary, for travelling expenses. From National Secretary Kuhn, voting blanks for members of N. E. C.

Received and acted upon.

John T. Yungjohns of Lowell appeared before the committee and stated that W. H. Carroll, State organizer, had been arrested in that city for obstructing the streets, giving details. Ordered that S. E. C. secure counsel to defend Carroll, and that a committee of two be elected to take charge of the case. Berry and Carroll elected, and instructed to secure John B. Moran, a Boston attorney, if possible; and that Section Lowell get out subscription lists and collect funds to be used in this case.

Ordered that agitation committee instruct State organizer to notify the police of all towns and cities that he may visit of all meetings and demand police protection for the same.

Bill of R. S. for postage, $2. Ordered paid. Communication from National Secretary Kuhn inclosing receipt for $21 for dues stamps and $2 for Daily People stamps returned by Section Lowell. Filed.

From Delegate Hellberg furnishing the S. E. C. with copy of charter and ordinances of Somerville. Filed.

By-law Committee reports, and reports accepted after some amendmentts had been made.

Committee elected to draft recommendations to the State Conference makes report, and the same is adopted, with additional recommendations.

Auditing Committee makes report, and the same is accepted and ordered sent to the sections.

Agitation Committee makes report on agitation work, which was accepted for new business.

Secretary was instructed to call special meetings of all sections to consider plan to aid Daily and Weekly People and to call the attention of sections to the $5 prepaid subscription book.

It was further ordered that the S. E. C. offer three prizes of $75, $50 and $25 to the section which sends in the most subscriptions to the Weekly People between this date and January 1, 1904, six months subscriptions to be the basis, and no section to be considered which sends in less than 100. Sections Boston and Lynn to be handicapped to the extent that each of them must send 30 per cent. more than any other section in order to compete.

Comrade James F. Stevens was elected a committee of one to raise the prize money for the same, and at once raised $17 in $1 contributions, and, with the secretary, went to the Scandanavian Socialist Club and got a donation of $50. The balance is to be raised by donations from party members and sympathizers, made payable to James F. Stevens, 16 Lynde street, Boston, Mass.

Ordered that sections send in complete list of all subscriptions secured to John F. Coyle, 122 Essex street, Lynn, who will award prizes, and that each section keep such a list on file in section for future use.

Ordered that Comrades Oldham and Berry prepare report of the doings of the S. E. C. for 1903 for the Conference, and sign the same for this committee.

Ordered that we meet on September 18, at 7.30 p. m., to listen to said report and transact other business of the S. E. C.

Ordered that Section Boston constitute itself a committee to attend to the wants of the delegates to the conference and convention.

Frank Keefe, organizer of the Greater Boston district, appeared before the committtee and reported on his work in Somerville, Everett and Woburn, which was acted upon with the report of agitation committee, which was ordered to keep State organizer in Lowell for the next two weeks. Keefe's report was accepted as progress.

Michael T. Berry,
Secretary Mass. S. E. C.

Adjourned meeting of Massachusetts S. E. C., Boston, Sept. 18, called to order at 8 p. m. by John R. Oldham, chairman. Roll call showed Hagan, Coyle, Berry, Oldham and Greenman present; Enger, Young, Hellberg absent with excuse, and Neilsen and Chester absent. Records of previous meeting dispensed with.

Bill for $1.75 from financial secretary, expenses for supplies. Ordered paid. From John Kenny, Section Lawrence, on situation in that city and asking for State organizer; attended to by financial secretary and turned over to Agitation Committee. From national secretary on Daily People stamp account. Filed. From Marlboro, that speaker be sent there. Referred to Agitation Committee.

Financial Secretary reports that bill is due for small amount to Comrade C. W. Doyle, Webster, Mass., and asks for instructions as to same. Referred to the recording and financial secretaries for action.

Ordered that S. E. C. recommend to the conference that Daily People stamp account be cancelled. Ordered that we recommend to conference that some method be devised that party in this State can take out D. P. loan certificates.

Report to State Conference then read and adopted in its amended form.

Adjourned.

Michael T. Berry,
Secretary Mass. S. E. C.
82 Jefferson street, Lynn, Mass.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting of the Westchester County Committee was held at 14 Getty Square on Tuesday, Sept. 22, with the following members present: J. H. Sweeney, Richard W. Gaffney, Owen Carraher and J. Fischman. Absent and excused, P. J. Troy. Joseph H. Sweeney was elected chairman and J. Fischman recording secretary.

The committee then proceeded to the election of section officers. Owen Carraher was elected Organizer; address, No. 7 School street, Yonkers. J. Fischman was elected recording secretary. The election of other officers was laid over until next meeting.

Comrade Sweeney brought forward and read three letters, dated Dec. 18 and 21, 1902, which he received from S. D. Shaunnessy, relative to a certain hotel debt incurred by the said Shaunnessy at Portchester; also forwarding $1.44 for dues and his resignation from the party. Moved and carried that the dues money be received, but that Comrade Sweeney shall inform Shaunnessy that the monthly dues for members-at-large is 25 cents instead of 12 cents, as he had calculated, and that to be square up to the time of resignation the difference of $1.56 must be remitted. Then it was unanimously voted to accept the resignation of Shaunnessy, the same to be considered in effect from December, 1902.

Communication received from Comrade Zolot of Peekskill stating that he had attended the State convention; also that he had collected $5 for dues from Comrade G. C. Crolly of Pleasantville. It was moved and carried that the County Committee allow $1 toward the expenses of Comrade Zolot as delegate to the State convention.

A motion was made and carried that this committee meet every Sunday at 10 a. m. at 14 Getty Square.

Receipts and expenses were then announced, after which the meeting adjourned. Jacob Fischman, Rec. Sec.

A regular meeting of the Westchester County Committee was held on Sunday, Sept. 27, at 14 Getty Square. Comrade Sweeney in the chair. Members present, Owen Carraher, J. Fischman, P. J. Troy, J. H. Sweeney and R. W. Gaffney. None absent.

Organizer reported having received $5 from Henry Kuhn, the amount being sent to the latter by Comrade Zolot of Peekskill, not knowing who was the county Organizer. The Organizer had acknowledged receipt of the $5 and will credit Comrade C. C. Crolly with dues stamps to that amount.

The Organizer also reported that Comrade A. Swanson had signified his willingness to assist this committee if it decided to hold a meeting in Mt. Vernon. On motion it was decided to hold a meeting in Mt. Vernon on Saturday, Oct. 3. Comrades Carraher and Fischman were elected a committee to arrange for same.

A communication was received from Comrade John F. Van Tassel of Valhalla, N. Y., suggesting that a meeting be held in that village. On motion it was decided to hold a meeting at Valhalla, and Comrades Troy and Sweeney were elected a committee to go to Valhalla to arrange for and hold the meeting.

Comrade R. W. Gaffney was elected county treasurer.

It was decided that the Organizer shall also act as financial secretary.

On motion the Organizer was instructed to procure $5 worth of dues stamps.

Moved and carried that the auditing committee be instructed to audit the financial accounts of the previous county committee and have the report ready at the next meeting.

The receipts and expenses were then announced, after which the meeting adjourned. J. Fischman, Rec. Sec.

ELIZABETH OPEN-AIR MEETINGS.

The following meetings have been arranged for Saturday, Oct. 3 in Elizabeth:

Corner Livingston and First streets—Speaker, Frank Campbell of Jersey City.

Corner East Jersey and Broad streets—Speakers, F. D. Lyon and A. Gilhaus of New York.

Meetings to start at 7.30 p. m. sharp. Party members must be on deck.

Secretary.

SECTION COLUMBUS.

Members and those desiring to become members should attend the regular meeting of the section on Oct. 4. Important party matters are on hand for your consideration. Meeting will be called to order promptly at 2.30 p. m.

Organizer.

COUNTY COMMITTEE ESSEX CO.

The above committee meets every Tuesday evening at headquarters, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J., at 8 p. m., during the campaign.

F. C. Burgholz, Organizer.

ONE DAY'S WAGES FUND.

Previously acknowledged	$ 217 80
G. Lidberg, Minneapolis, Minn.	2 00
F. J. K., 14th A. D., city	2 00
Wm. McVeigh	3 00
P. Driscoll, Seattle Wash.	3 50
Total	$228 30

SPECIAL FUND.

(As per circular letter of Sept. 3, 1901.)

Previously acknowledged	$7,501 72
Lineteky, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1 00
Gus Johnson, Newark, N. J.	1 00
M. Hoffman, Newark, N. J.	3 00
H. Hartung, Newark, N. J.	1 00
F. Bergholz, Newark, N. J.	1 00
H. Mull, Newark, N. J.	1 00
Goetz, Newark, N. J.	50
H. Rubowitz, Newark, N. J.	6 00
J. Mastro, Newark, N. J.	25
M. L. Hiltner, Landick, O.	5 00
A. H. Lampe, Salida, Colo.	5 00
C. Bahnsen, city	3 00
A. C. Kihn, Brooklyn, N. Y.	15 00
J. Hassock, Jersey City, N. J.	5 00
Cash, Brooklyn, N. Y.	3 00
J. Hammer, city	7 62
21st A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.	1 00
M. Heyman, city	10 00
J. Waitzen, city	60
Socialist Labor Club, Brooklyn.	5 00
J. H. Weissberger, city	2 00
O. Sherrance, city	10 00
J. Samuels, city	5 00
P. Plamandan, city	4 00
A. Klein, Rockaway, L. I.	5 00
F. Brauckman, city	5 00
H. Deutsch, city	5 00
Balance of collection from rent of hall	7 38
James Lowart, Buffalo, N. Y.	1 00
John Kahle, city	1 00
Paul Winnert, city	3 00
James Herzog, Buffalo, N. Y.	5 00
A. Weinstock, Rockaway, L. I.	10 00
J. E. Alexander, Philadelphia.	1 00
F. Crossman, Seattle, Wash.	5 00
J. C. Anderson, Tacoma, Wash.	5 00
J. Lidberg, St. Paul, Minn.	5 00
H. Jackson, Brinton, Pa.	10 00
P. E. Tesson, Pittsburg, Pa.	10 00
Dr. S. L. Razenhofer, Braddock, Pa.	5 00
S. R. Rager, Braddock, Pa.	1 00
C. Veltung, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2 00
F. A. Peters, Houston, Tex.	1 50
Dr. C. W. House, Auburn, N. Y.	10 00
Knight, received in office	1 00
Total	$7,696 57

FOURTEENTH A. D. DAILY PEOPLE AUXILIARY.

A. Sater, $2.50; H. Sauthoff, $2.50; L. Pilout, $2.50; I. Riepp, $2.50; R. Downs, $2.50; Chas. Singer, $5; W. Hertel, $2.50; G. Urbach, $2.50; J. Job, $2.50; I. Liner, $2.10; I. Wolf, $1.90; F. Weliman, $1.80; G. Ott, $1.50; L. Pruslein, $1.50 R. Haas, $1.50; I. Hurwitz, $1.40; G. Detz, $1.30! T. Fisher, 30c.; I. Hurter, 30c.; S. Douath, 25c.; I. Newman, 25c.; total, $39.10; cash delivered up to date, $39; balance on hand, 10c.

MILWAUKEE SOCIALIST CLUB.

A meeting of the Young Men's Socialist Club will be held Saturday, October 3, at Locke's Hall, southeast corner of Fourth and Sherman streets. All members are requested to be present, as preparations for increasing our membership are to be made and better methods of carrying on agitation to be arranged.

H. Hillman, Sec.

KEEP AWAY.

Workingmen are requested to keep away from Minneapolis, Minn.. Don't answer any advertisement for help wanted in flour mills.. There is a strike on there.

Authorized Agents for the People

AKRON, O.—W. Garrity, 194 Upson street.
BALTIMORE, MD.—R. W. Stevens, 632 Columbia ave.
BELLEVILLE, ILL.—Walter Goss, 701 Bristow street.
BOSTON, MASS.—Frank Bohmbach, 87 Lamartine street, Jamaica Plain.
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—J. C. Custer, 819 Broad street.
BUTTE, MONT.—P. J. Dwyer, 432 E. Broadway.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—B. Reinstein, 521 Broadway.
CANTON, O.—John H. G. Juergens, 1106 High street.
CHICAGO, ILL.—Frank Hruby, 2639 Monticello avenue; Jeremiah Nagle, 337 Indiana street, flat 6.
CINCINNATI, O.—C. Evans, 413 Pike street.
CLAYPOOL, IND.—Oliver P. Stoner
COLUMBUS, OHIO—Otto Steinhoff, 493 So. Third street; Oscar Freer, 222 1-2 N
CLEVELAND, O.—P. C. Christiansen, 78 Fairfield street. Fred Brown, 225 Isabella street.
CLINTON, IOWA.—E. C. Matson, 102 Howes street.
COLLONSVILLE, ILL.—Wm. Veal.
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—L. Gunther, 3 South El Paso st.
COLUMBUS, OHIO.—Otto Steinhoff, 493 So. Third street. Oscar Freer, 222 N. 3rd street.
CORNING, N. Y.—Clement Wolff, P. O. Box 85.
DENVER, COL.—Charles J. Michael, 400 Club Building.
DETROIT, MICH.—P. Friesema Jr., 334 Arndt street.
DUBLIN, IRELAND.—J. W. O'Brien, 43 Belvidere place.
DULUTH, MINN.—Ed. Kriz, 614 Garfield avenue.
E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.—G. A. Jenning, 1525 Broadway.
ELIZABETH, N. J.—G. T. Petersen, 219 Third street.
ERIE, PA.—Fred Uhlman, 656 W. 19th street.
EVANSVILLE, IND.—C. Schaad, 17 E. Pennsylvania street.
EVERETT, MASS.—Chas H. Chabot, 181 Broadway.
FALL RIVER, MASS.—Robert Bateson, 371 Crescent street.
GARDNER, MASS.—Thos. Smith, 18 Greenwood street.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—M. E. Wilcox, 47 E. Pine street.
GRAND JUNCTION, COL.—J. F. Sloan.
HAMILTON, OHIO.—Ben Hilbert, Jr., 811 Central avenue.
HAMILTON, ONT., CANADA.—Isaac Shapiro, 64 Ferguson avenue south.
HARTFORD, CONN.—Fred Fellerman, 2 State street.
HOBOKEN, N. J.—Julius Eck, 310 Garden street.
HOLYOKE, MASS.—M. Ruther, 17 Glen street.
HOMESTEAD, PA.—James Lawry, 701 Amity street.
HOUSTON, TEX.—John J. Loverde, Socialist Labor Hall, 707 Preston avenue.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—J. Burkhardt, 204 N. Noble street.
JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—J. De Castro, 714 W. Railroad street.
KALAMAZOO, MICH.—A. Louwet, 604 Village street.
KANSAS CITY, KAN.—Jos. Trautwein, 1113 Stewart avenue.
KANSAS CITY, MO.—O. M. Howard, 1215 Independence avenue.
KERN CITY, CAL.—C. D. Lavin.
LAWRENCE, MASS.—Gilbert S. Smith, 125 Garden street.
LINCOLN, NEB.—Dr. H. S. Aley, P. O. Box 1015.
LONDON, ONT., CANADA—George L. Bryce, 317 Grey street.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Geo. Anderson, 205½ South Main street.
LOUISVILLE, KY.—Thos. Sweeney, 1460 High street.
LOWELL MASS.—John Farrel, 24 Wilder street.
LYNN, MASS.—Jacob Overs, Highland House.
MALDEN, MASS.—Henry Lyndell, 27 Stanton street.
MARLBORO, MASS.—Henry Tebeau.
MARION, IND.—Jos. B. Dillon, Box 90, Nat. Milt. Home.
MEDWAY, MASS.—John Cunningham, Village street.
MEDFORD, MASS.—George Anderson, 18 Almont street.
MILFORD, CONN.—Gust. Langer, P. O. 774.
MILWAUKEE, WIS—John Vierthaler, 340 5th street.
MINDEN MINES, MO.—A. D. Turner.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Chas. A. Johnson, Labor Lyceum, 36 Washington avenue S.
MONTREAL, CAN.—J. M. Couture, 793 Mount Royal avenue.
NEWARK, N. J.—A. P. Wittel, 78 Springfield avenue.
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—Dennis McGoff, 851 Sawyer street.
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—Roger W. Egan, 200 E. Main street.
NEW HAVEN, CT.—Christian Schmidt, 203 Foster street.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Leon Lecoste, 2402 Iberville street.
NO. ABINGTON, MASS.—Jer. Devine,
NOVINGER, MO.—D. A. Reed. Box 127.
PATERSON, N. J.—John C. Butterworth, 110 Albion avenue.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Charles H. Dana, 109 Dexter street.
PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—Charles Zolot, 1,511½ Main street.
PEORIA, ILL.—Fred Lichtsinn, 303 Argo street.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Edmund Seidel, 2125 Bridge street.
PUEBLO, COLO.—I. A. Knight, 105 North Union avenue.
RICHMOND, VA.—J. E. Madison, cor. Lewis and Hollings street.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Chas. R. Ruby, 861 Clinton avenue, South.
ROCKVILLE, CONN.—Fred Suessman, 13 River street.
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—Frank Leitner, 207 Matagorda street.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—J. A. Stromquist, New Washington Hotel, 384 Fourth street; J. A. Roulston, 305 Larkin street.
SAN PERDO, CAL.—Alexander Muhlberg.
SAN JOSE, CAL.—Fred Hamann, 42 Eldorado street.
ST. LOUIS, MO.—C. E. Hager, 2218 Cass avenue; John Newman, 2227 Menard street; J. R. Strupel, 307½ Pine street.
ST. PAUL, MINN.—Samuel Johnson, 594 Jackson street.
SALEM, MASS.—John White, 1 Barton square.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—P. C. Nelson, 1,642 Major avenue.
ST. CHARLES, MO.—R. H. McHugh.
SAGINAW, W. S., MICH.—Henry Ulbricht, 1015 Mackinaw street.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—H. Warlett, 260 Broadway, Bellview.
SEATTLE, WASH.—William H. Walker, 903 Post street.
SHEBOYGAN, WIS.—F. H. Buer, 620 Pennsylvania avenue.
SOMERVILLE, MASS.—A. Quarnstrom, 23 Wyatt street.
SOUTH NORWALK, CT.—Emil Singewald, General Delivery.
SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND—Alfred Harbut, care L. Warden, Green Grocer and Florist, London Road.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—F. A. Nagler, 141 Highland street.
SUTERSVILLE, PA.—Cyril Sistek.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—J. Trainor, Room 14, Myers Block.
TACOMA, WASH.—C. M. Carlson, 3609 So. J street.
TORONTO, ONT., CANADA.—Percy Kemp, Bracondale, P. O.
TROY, N. Y.—G. F. Bussey, 93 6th avenue, No. Troy, N. Y.
TWO HARBORS, MINN.—V. C. Koneczny.
TUCSON, ARIZ.—M. E. Coggins.
UTICA, N. Y.—John Rapp, 23 Niagara avenue.
VANCOUVER, B. C., CAN.—Thos. Barker, 1369 Bornby street. Bert Surges, 235 1-2 Princess street.
WEBSTER, MASS.—C. W. Doyle, 25 School street.
WATERVLIET, N. Y.—George McCune, 1234 Fourth avenue.
WILKINSBURG, PA.—J. A. McConnell.
WINNIPEG, MAN., CAN.—Andrew Walther, 299 Austin street.
WOBURN, MASS.—James L. McDermott, 11 Grove street.

ATTENTION, MILWAUKEE!

A grand entertainment and sociable will be given by Section Milwaukee at the Bohemian Turner Hall Sunday, October 18. A good programme has been gotten up and all comrades and sympathizers are invited to participate in this affair. Programme begins at 3 p. m. Admission, 10 cents. Dunker's music.

E. M. Rubinger,
Rud. Babnik,
Aug. Schnabel,
J. Vinthalu,
H. Hillmann,
Committee.

BOYCOTT CASE.

Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 28.—A temporary victory was secured to-day by the defendants in the suit of D. E. Loewe & Co., hat makers of Danbury, who are backed by the American Anti-Boycott Association, against the officers of the American Federation of Labor, the officers of the United Hatters of North America and 259 members of the United Hatters as individuals. After a hearing before Judge George W. Wheeler, of the Superior Court, the amount of attachment was reduced to $60,000. This is a very substantial reduction, as the real estate covered by the attachment is held at an assessed valuation of $128,000 and the bank accounts of the individual defendants aggregate $52,000.

This hearing was on motion by counsel for for defendants for the reduction of the amount of attachment, for an order for the substitution of a bond for the property attached and for an order requiring an oral examination of the members of the firm of D. E. Lowe & Co. as to the actual amount of damage sustained by the firm in consequence of the strike and boycott. The oral examination of D. E. Loewe was secured as an incidental to to-day's proceedings.

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe. Subscription price: 50 cents per year; 25 cents for six months. Address Weekly People, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

KEEP AWAY.

Workingmen are requested to keep away from Minneapolis, Minn.. Don't answer any advertisement for. help wanted in flour mills.. There is a strike on there.

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FOR SEPTEMBER

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To be smart, stylish and shape-retaining, clothes MUST be made to order, and to be well-fitting, must be made to the measurement of the man who is to wear them. Even the best ready-made clothes never fit properly, and quickly lose their shape and become "baggy." A man never appears or acts best in such clothes, and is unjust to himself when he wears them. We want to hear from men who want to break away from the ready-made habit and who object to the high prices demanded by most merchant tailors for made-to-order clothes. We have a splendid organization of expert cutters and tailors, and now do the biggest custom tailoring business in New York, simply because we give value, style and perfect fit.

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is the first and only daily Socialist newspaper in the English-speaking world.. It is a distinctively working class paper, hated by every labor fakir and every capitalist, who traffics on and exploits labor.. It is a distinctively working class paper, admired and supported by thousands of workers, to whom it has become a daily necessity and source of inspiration and encouragement.

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should be read by every workman desirous of keeping posted on current events as viewed from a Socialist standpoint. It publishes news important to the working class with editorial reviews thereof and comments thereon. Its Sunday issue is noted for its many sound Socialist and scientific articles, upon a great variety of topics.

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THE WEEKLY PEOPLE

Publishes documents of importance to the working class not to be had in other papers. Its pages are replete with information showing the worker his actual political and economic condition, and the remedy therefor. Its trade articles are especially useful in this respect.

THE WEEKLY PEOPLE

trade articles appeal to all the workers interested. In its issue of October 3, the trade article entitled "The Wood-Working Industry" will appear. It will be followed by the Upholsterers, Barbers, and others.

THE WEEKLY PEOPLE
2-6 NEW READE ST.